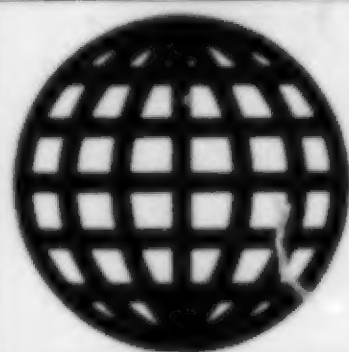




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Daily Report

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-93-047
Friday
12 March 1993**

Daily Report

East Asia

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12 March 1993

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Japan

Watanabe Criticizes DPRK NPT Withdrawal

OW1203061693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT
12 Mar 93

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Japan on Friday denounced North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] as a "challenge" to efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said in a statement that Japan, in cooperation with South Korea and the United States, would strongly urge Pyongyang to reverse its decision to pull out of the treaty.

North Korea's decision to quit the nuclear safeguards agreement is a "challenge to the nuclear nonproliferation system, and creates a grave situation," Watanabe said in a two-paragraph statement.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa expressed regret at the North Korean action and called on Pyongyang to reconsider the decision to leave the treaty. [passage omitted]

Japan has said Pyongyang must satisfy demands for international inspections as a condition for establishing bilateral relations. Talks on opening diplomatic ties have made little progress since they were initiated in January 1991. No date has been set for a ninth round of normalization talks between the two countries.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign correspondents the North Korean decision does not present an obstacle to a resumption of normalization talks. "Our negotiations with North Korea to normalize our relations is a separate issue," Hanabusa said. But he said Pyongyang's withdrawal from the treaty further aggravates the "serious suspicion that North Korea may entertain an intention to produce nuclear weapons."

Queried about what Watanabe meant by warning of "grave repercussions," the spokesman said the reference was to the "very serious security implications" of the development for Japan and South Korea. He said the impact of the announcement will also be global, "since it touches upon the very important question of securing nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the post-cold war period."

Asked about the possibility of a military strike against the Yongbyon facilities by U.S. or South Korean forces, Hanabusa said it is "premature to talk in terms of concrete steps." He said any action concerning Pyongyang's withdrawal should not be made until North Korea responds to demands for it to retract the decision. "At this stage we have no concrete response."

Hanabusa said that due to Pyongyang's threatening military posture, the U.S. and South Korea have "good reason" to undertake their "Team Spirit" military exercise.

North Korea's First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kang Sok-chu, told reporters Friday that North Korea will not back down to international pressure but could retaliate. "If those forces hostile to the DPRK (North Korea) attempt to frighten us in connection with the DPRK's withdrawal from the NPT, crying for pressure and sanctions against it, it is a foolish dream," Kang said, according to the KCNA.

"We will answer 'strong-arm action' with self-defensive measures, and 'military sanctions' with self-reliant defense capabilities," Kang was quoted as saying.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono told a separate news conference that he is not aware of any political upheavals or military developments in North Korea. But he anticipated North Korea's action could raise tensions in some countries in the region.

Japan is contacting South Korea, the United States and other countries about the latest development, but does not plan to take "any immediate specific actions," Kono said. He said one way of encouraging North Korea to reverse its withdrawal decision would be to sit down at the negotiation table and talk.

Meanwhile, Japan's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party [of Japan—SDPJ] (SDP), said North Korea's pullout from the treaty is "extremely regrettable." SDP Secretary General Hirotaka Akamatsu said in a statement that he strongly hopes North Korea will reverse its decision and respect the joint nonnuclear declaration signed between South and North Korea.

The statement also urged Pyongyang to positively respond to international calls to allay suspicions that it is developing nuclear weapons.

Concerning the proposed U.N. economic sanctions against North Korea, the SDP statement said the world body should first try to persuade Pyongyang before discussing the sanctions.

The SDP, in a major shift from its pro-North Korean policy, said earlier this month that it will give unconditional support to the 1965 Japanese-South Korean treaty establishing diplomatic relations between the two nations and that it will promote "forward-looking friendly relations" with Seoul.

Miyazawa Urges DPRK To Reconsider Decision

OW1203044193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT
12 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa expressed dismay Friday at North Korea's decision to pull out of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and called on Pyongyang to reconsider the decision.

Miyazawa reiterated the Japanese policy that normalization talks between the two countries would not make progress without settlement of the issue of international

inspections of North Korean nuclear facilities. North Korea, rejecting the inspections, announced Friday it is leaving the international treaty to protect its interests.

DPRK Apparently Jams Korean-Language Radio

OW1203104993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Korean-language broadcasts of Radio Japan have apparently been jammed by North Korea, Japan Broadcasting Corp (NHK) reported Friday. Korean-language programs of Radio Japan, an overseas service of NHK, were jammed Thursday and Friday, an NHK spokesman said.

NHK broadcasts its one-hour Korean programs thrice daily using two shortwave frequencies. Experts speculate no other country other than North Korea would have jammed the programs, the spokesman said.

NHK's Korean-language service was launched in 1960 and has not been jammed before, he said.

North Korea began jamming the Korean-language service of the Voice of America (VOA) on shortwave in early January.

The VOA then started relaying its Korean-language programs on medium wave using facilities of Radio Moscow in Vladivostok in mid-January. The programs on medium wave have not since been jammed, radio monitors said.

Pyongyang has jammed broadcasts from Seoul since the mid-1970s.

ROK Chairman to Nuclear Commission Cuts Visit

SK1203093493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (YONHAP)—Kong No-myong, director of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, cancelled his planned stay in Tokyo here Friday and hurried back to Seoul. Upon his arrival at the Narita airport from the U.S., Kong called off his pre-arranged week-long schedule in Japan and boarded a KAL [Korean Airlines] plane to return home.

Kong serves as the Seoul-side chairman of the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission. The senior diplomat, who was named as Ambassador to Japan while he was on a visit to the United States, was originally to meet with Japanese officials on the Japan-North Korea normalization talks and attend a workshop sponsored by Keio University on North Korea's nuclear issue.

Central Bank's Mieno Returns From BIS Meeting

OW1203053193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno returned Friday from a seven-day

trip to Europe, where he attended a monthly general meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland, central bank officials said.

After the BIS meeting, Mieno visited France and gave a speech on the outlook of the Japanese economy and its problems at a meeting in Paris of a bank association. He also met with officials of other European central banks to exchange opinions on financial matters, the officials said.

Tokyo Rejects Role as World Economic 'Engine'

OW1103021693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Paris, March 10 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Wednesday [10 March] that he expects to see some progress toward an economic recovery in Japan toward the end of this year. Mieno, in a speech to a group of French bankers, admitted however, that as yet the signs of recovery are scant.

Turning to the appreciation of the yen, Mieno said he hopes the yen-U.S. dollar rate will show a stable movement, reflecting each country's economic fundamentals.

The chief of the Japanese central bank was making a stopover in Paris on his way back from a monthly meeting of the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

On suggestions that Japan should act as an engine for recovery of the world economy, Mieno said Japan does not want to sacrifice its control over domestic inflation for the sake of such a role. He is expected to be back in Tokyo this weekend.

Greater Involvement in Asian Development Urged

932A0128A Tokyo TSUSAN JANARU in Japanese Dec 92 pp 60-64

[Article by Shuji Kato, Asian-Pacific Region representative of the Association of Overseas Trade and Development Cooperation: "A Choice for Asia and Japan—The Future of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'"]

[Text] Basic Strategy for Asia

1. Trusting Relationships with Japan's Neighbors—North and East Asia

Japan is an isolated economic power. There is no nurturing of relations with its neighbors, such as is seen between France, Germany, and Britain in Europe, and between the United States and Canada in North America.

South Korea and Taiwan have inherited Japan's economic development pattern to a considerable degree, and their concepts of value are similar. With China's coastal economic progress springing from the environs of Hong Kong, East Asia's free economic sphere is spreading beyond national borders. In mainland China,

a socialist political system was sustained for a substantial period, and it will probably not change its basic direction toward openness and economic liberalization.

In North and East Asia, a greater sense of solidarity should exist under the common goal of economic progress, but there is no atmosphere of regional cooperation. Neither are Europe's relationships between neighboring nations so simple, and the existence of love-hate relationships cannot be denied. However, in Japan-China and Japan-South Korea relations, hate is stronger and alliances are difficult to cultivate. There have been wars continuously among Britain, Germany, and France and the difference in the religious and cultural aspects are about equal. I venture to point out that there are also economic differences. Japan's history as a lone victor and aggressor stands out. Also, China's central kingdom philosophy and South Korea's lesser central kingdom philosophy hamper the fostering of a sense of solidarity.

Japan's tasks concerning relationships within the Asian region are:

- To support China's open policy, display a certain understanding of its desire to secure its political stability, and prevent China's isolation in the international society.
- To maintain close relations with Hong Kong and manifest our commitment to the protection of the free economic system, and to cooperate toward a stable development of China's special economic zones in its coastal areas.
- To normalize relations with Taiwan as Japan's only culturally and historically friendly neighbor in East Asia and as an important moving force for economic progress in Asia.
- To support South Korea's entry into the society of advanced nations and to build a relationship of trust and friendship that transcends grievances through youth exchanges.
- To avoid haste in negotiations with the international society and North Korea, and proceed with care.
- To foster healthy neighborly relations and a regional sense of solidarity in Asia through the above.

2. Expanding Relations with ASEAN

Compared to relations with China and the Korean Peninsula, relations with ASEAN are comparatively free in terms of historical grievances, and our complementary economic relations make it easier to develop friendly relations.

In particular, since the high-yen era which stemmed from the 1985 Plaza Agreement, investments by Japanese manufacturers in ASEAN—especially in Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia—reached boom-like proportions. For example, in Bangkok membership in the Bangkok Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry rose rapidly from 424 companies in 1986 to 929 companies in October 1992, and it has become the largest Japanese chamber of commerce and industry in the world. The cars on the roads are virtually all made in

Japan, Japanese department stores stand proudly along the main avenues, and there are innumerable Japanese restaurants and "karaoke" bars.

On the other hand, the ASEAN nations do not endeavor to please specific partner nations as Japan does. They are very proud and assert themselves; they are diplomatically more independent than Japan and are tough. They judge the pros and cons regarding every issue pertaining to Japan's international contribution. They do not oppose every expansion of Japan's presence like China, South Korea, and North Korea do, but they also don't forget to give frequent warnings.

ASEAN is an important testing ground for Japan's internationalization. Japan professes to be and is called an economic superpower, but its task is whether it can become a "trusted big brother." This writer feels strongly that winning ASEAN's trust is a minimum condition for Japan to be trusted and rated highly in the international society in aspects other than the economic aspect.

Japan's tasks concerning relations with ASEAN are:

- To cooperate with Japan's economic circles and continue to promote investment, technical transfer, and manpower training vis-a-vis the ASEAN nations.
- To utilize the tools of policy dialogue and technical cooperation, and to encourage modernization of economic and industrial policies in the ASEAN nations. At the same time, to urge them to cope with the side-effects of growth, such as environmental destruction and extreme polarization.
- To support the formation of an ASEAN free trade sphere [AFTA], and to further exchange and cooperation with Japan as a nucleus of regional cooperation in Asia.
- To strengthen cultural and social interchanges through cultural exchanges, elevation of the status of Japanese exchange students overseas, and employment of local staff members in overseas subsidiaries of Japanese companies.

3. Expanding the Base of Parallel Economic Development—Indochina and Southeast Asia

The long-term task for stability and prosperity in Asia is a gradual broadening of the base of "V-formation" [resembling geese flying in formation] economic development in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

The initial task is to revive and shift to a free economy in the three nations of Indochina and Burma, which have a high potential for economic development but have been complacent since they have remained the poorest nations through wars, internal strife, communism and military dictatorships. In order to maintain peace in Asia, it is also necessary to keep India—one of the greatest military powers in Asia and together with China a population giant—from losing "hope for economic progress." India's manpower resources are relatively small but excellent. A special economic zone-type of development, similar to that in China, may provide the

answer. The other Southwest Asian nations have structural problems, including overpopulation, pre-modern religious societies, and low literacy rates that hamper economic progress. Consequently, the Southeast Asian-type of economic development is difficult for them for the time being. Sri Lanka, which does not have overpopulation, but does have human talent of exceptionally high quality, has the potential to become a model for economic progress.

Japan's tasks in terms of relations with this region are:

- To make all-out efforts for peace and revival in Cambodia as Japan's first case of a comprehensive and full-fledged international contribution.
- To resume aid to Vietnam and expand economic relations on a private sector basis, and to encourage Vietnam's shift to a peaceful and free economic state.
- To help restore Burma, which is pro-Japan and has high-potential human resources, to the international society by encouraging a free and open economy.
- To give lateral support to India's economic development and discourage military aggression.
- To provide humanitarian aid for countries in Southwest Asia with poverty and natural disasters, of which Bangladesh is typical.
- To support Sri Lanka as a model for economic progress in Southwest Asia, while keeping track of the course of its ethnic disputes.

The World and Asia, the Japan-U.S. Relationship and Asia

1. Japan's Global Strategy and Asia

According to Lester Sallow's *The Great Battle*, supremacy in the world economy in the 21st century will be contested between Japan, the United States, and a unified Europe. However, in a larger sense, each probably has its own "principal region of responsibility."

Frankly speaking, the United States is lending support to Russia, Eastern Europe, the Mideast, and Central America, but cannot extend itself to South America. Western Europe has its hands full with Russia and Eastern Europe, but cannot get around to Africa. Japan is limited to North and East Asia, Southeast Asia and Indochina, but is unable to provide full support to Southwest Asia. Japan's offer of support to Russia, Eastern Europe, South America, and Africa is extremely important to prevent the global economy from falling into narrow regionalism. However, it is important that there is an awareness that the central axis of Japan's foreign policy is fulfillment of its responsibilities in Asia. The fact that a policy that pleases everyone is not necessarily trustworthy is applicable to the international society as well. Assistance to Russia should be focused on Far East Russia. Creating a fantasy that Japan will become a major donor in the Eastern European countries would be detrimental to relations with Eastern Europe in the long run.

2. Japanese-U.S. Relations and Asia

To Bangkok, Japan's foreign policy and external economic policy appear to be ashamedly servile to the United States and lacking independence. This impression is heightened further when Japan is compared to the ASEAN nations that do not lose their composure concerning fairness and justice in dealing even with a great power. There is a growing perception among ASEAN and other Southeast Asian nations that "Japan is a nation that cannot make its own decisions."

Japan's blind servility to the United States concerning relations with Asia is clear in the problems of its response to the East Asia Economic Council [EAEC] and resumption of aid to Vietnam. With the United States threatening that they are "dangerous concepts that divide the Pacific region," without even deliberating the content, Japan inexplicably avoids opportunities to discuss expansion of trade and investment (EAEC) with Asian nations. If it is against an Asian bloc and cannot trade without the United States, it should clarify its position at a forum of Asian nations and discuss trade, expanded investment, economic exchange, and economic cooperation in East Asia. Isn't Japan ashamed to listen silently to the United States which contends that NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] contributes to free trade, but condemns the EAEC as a closed bloc when its content is not even decided? Isn't the attempt to expand NAFTA to include only some nations, such as Hong Kong and Singapore, a dangerous concept that divides the Asia-Pacific region?

The international circumstances surround Vietnam have changed drastically since its troop withdrawal from Cambodia in 1989. Western Europe and Australia are competing to expand economic relations with Vietnam, including aid. Even within ASEAN, which was originally formed under an anticommunist and anti-Vietnam aegis, there is a rapid growth in improving and expanding relations with Vietnam. Former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore—a self-professed champion of anticommunism—visited Vietnam as an economic adviser. Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir took a 100-member economic delegation to Vietnam in April this year and concluded concrete agreements on development of rubber, tropical forests, and cooperation on manpower training. Indonesia and Thailand are also competing to promote investment and cooperation on manpower training. At this rate, Vietnam's membership in ASEAN may materialize in the not-too-distant future.

The medium-term potential is high for Vietnam's economic development within Southeast Asia. It is rich in oil, natural gas, and coal resources. In fact, it is the target of competition among various nations as the last virgin resource of oil. Under such circumstances, it is extremely unnatural for only Japan to continue to accommodate the effects of the Vietnam War on the United States and the jealousies of the U.S. economic circles, and to abstain from cooperation with Vietnam, contrary to its own national interests. It should recognize the spreading

perception among the neighboring Asian nations that "Japan is not reliable in an emergency situation."

We are not saying that Japan should separate itself from the United States and walk alone in Asia. The U.S. postwar policy in Asia has been a series of blunders—be it Vietnam or the Philippines. Japan, which is more knowledgeable and perceptive concerning the social and economic situations in Asia and its mentality, should have the courage to advise the U.S. concerning its Asia policy. The key is of course to work in concert whenever possible. However, for Japan to take a hand uncritically in the misguided U.S. Asia policy means it will lose trust in Asia.

The Future of the "Greater East Asia 'Swim Meet' Sphere"

1. Universality of Asian-Style Economic Development

Economic development with an export-oriented manufacturing industry as the nucleus—as seen successively in Japan, the NIE's [newly industrializing economies], and ASEAN—is compared to the flight of geese in formation and is called a "V-formation" style of economic development. Recently, the competition within ASEAN has heated up, and with the additional entry of China's coastal economic zones into the race, the competition is beginning to look like a dynamic "swim meet."

The rapid economic development in Asia—particularly in the Pacific west coastal areas—has become not only an engine for the global economy, but also the greatest threat to the traditional and mature economies in the United States and Europe. The cultural traits of export-orientation and mass expansion, fierce competitiveness and industriousness, and neglect of the individual and his lifestyle have elements that are essentially incompatible with the economic societies of the United States and Europe. On the other hand, from the standpoint of the North-South problem, the V-formation, swim-meet style of economic development is a model for the closure of the gap between developing nations and advanced nations. An expanding base in Asia's "V-formation" style of growth is expected in China, Indochina, and Southwest Asia, and it is providing a stimulus to the sluggish economies of South America and Australia.

As the leader, Japan bears the responsibility for displaying the destination of the V-formation, swim-meet style of development by:

- Presenting countries with the opportunity to industrialize after they have undergone structural reform.
- Expanding domestic demand and providing an import market.
- Realizing a lifestyle of leisure and quality improvement.
- Aiming for progress in culture, human rights, and politics.

If Japan steadily realizes these tasks, it is conceivable that economic development in Asia will continue to be vibrant and in harmony with the global economy.

2. Regional Cooperation in Asia

The term "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" has a spell-like effect, which has bound Japan's activities in Asia after World War II until the present. When the United States dissuaded the Asian nations from forming the EAEC, it reportedly preached the danger of a revival of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Japan should humbly reflect on its expansionism, military activities, and brutal behavior during World War II. The issues of whether it was a choice resulting from economic encirclement by the West, whether it performed a role in the independence of the colonies in Asia, or whether the war tribunals were held in retribution by the victors, will be judged by world history. If there is confusion over Japan's responsibility as an aggressor, its words of self-reflection will become clouded and it will lose trust among the Asian nations. There is weight in Prime Minister Mahathir's remark that "because Japan has not clarified its accountability for World War II, it is forced to reach for regional cooperation in Asia." I believe the time has come for Japan to be accountable for what must be accounted for and that there should be debate on regional cooperation in Asia with no taboos.

It goes without saying that regional cooperation in trade and investment is not theoretically the best option for Asia. Asia's economic development has benefited most from the principle of free trade through expanded exports to the West. It is difficult to seek a market in Asia that will substitute for the West, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The status quo is the optimum course.

However, it is overly optimistic to think that regional economic cooperation in Europe and North America will continue smoothly without any closed aspects as long as the words GATT and APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] are chanted. The "splendid isolation" theory, which contends that blocs are not to be feared as long as they have tools, such as a background in technology and quality, and direct overseas investment, really applies only to Japan. There is anxiety as to whether it can really compete with Europe and North America, and one false step could result in a cutoff from Asia.

As long as there is a clear awareness of the rivalry between the regional cooperation of Europe and North America and Asia's export-oriented economy led by Japan, it is ridiculous to think that Japan and the rest of the Asian nations will not face discrimination. A forum should be established for talks on regional economic cooperation in Asia. Given the fact that NAFTA is maneuvering to single out a few Asian nations as its members, the cultivation of a sense of Asian solidarity is urgently necessary. It is conceivable that Europe and

North America will use their huge markets as a lure to enforce their own rules in the future.

Regional economic cooperation has become aggressive in response to expanded regionalization of economic activities. In addition, it is unclear as to how far it will discriminate against extra-regional areas, and it depends on the power relationships and negotiations with the other regions. Regional cooperation in Asia must keep an openness that emphasizes keeping regional cooperation in Europe and North America from becoming closed. Talks can be conducted on trade, as well as on industrial cooperation, environmental cooperation, and manpower training. We should transcend taboos and contemplate the future of the "Greater East Asia 'Swim-Meet' Sphere."

Travel Notes

It has been three and a half years since my arrival at the Bangkok post on 4 June 1989, the day of the Tianamen Square incident. I have made 70 business trips overseas, totalling 400 days. I traveled to every nation in Asia except Afghanistan and North Korea. I visited the capitals of the ASEAN nations between three (Brunei) and 15 times (Singapore). I frequently traveled to Indochina, China, and South Korea. I also had rare opportunities to go to Mongolia and Bhutan. The experiences and personal contacts gained during my early trips have become precious assets to me, and I believe I am obligated to let people from MITI [Ministry of International Trade & Industry] inherit these assets.

Because of the small time differences in my travels, my health has held up somehow. Recently, however, I tend to feel satiated and do not get very excited unless it is my first trip to a nation. Nonetheless, I am fond of traveling and the days are a blessing for me due to my active curiosity. Those who have sacrificed for me include acting Director Funatsu of this office (on assignment from Kobe Steel) and my family. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Funatsu for substituting for me and arranging my lodgings. I have caused my family much loneliness with my travels, as well as much anxiety during my trips to Cambodia and seemingly dangerous flights.

I wish to thank the editors of TSUSAN JANARU for carrying 20 of my articles in times of great interest among MITI people regarding Asia, and I feel gratified in being a link in the Asia boom. I was also pleasantly surprised by the many readers of TSUSAN JANARU who have told me that they have read my travel series on Asia, and by the fact that my writings are used as text material by MITI study groups. Hopefully, more coverage on Asia will be possible after the end of this series.

Watanabe: Tokyo Backs G-7 Support for Yeltsin

OW1203052393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT
12 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Japan takes the same stand as its partners of the Group of Seven (G-7)

major industrial nations on supporting besieged Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Friday. He noted that the United States and Europe are insisting that the Yeltsin administration should be maintained so that Russia will not go back on the reforms he has launched.

"Japan shares that view. We want Yeltsin to stay on," Watanabe said. But he told a press conference after a cabinet meeting that other G-7 countries "cannot force Japan to shoulder all the burden" of possible additional economic assistance to Russia.

Japan's relations with Russia have been chilly due to a decades-old territorial dispute over four islands off Hokkaido seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Hopes for a breakthrough in ties were dashed last September when Yeltsin abruptly canceled his planned trip to Japan.

On the possibility of holding an emergency G-7 meeting to discuss ways to assist Russia, Watanabe said, "We will know how other countries think about the matter at an upcoming meeting of 'sherpas' in Hong Kong." Sherpas, or personal representatives of the G-7 leaders, will meet in Hong Kong for three days starting Friday to lay the groundwork for the G-7 summit set for July 7-9 in Tokyo. The G-7 consists of the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Britain and Canada.

In a separate press conference Friday, Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said it is not yet certain whether the G-7 economic powers will decide on additional assistance to Russia at the Hong Kong meeting. Hayashi said the G-7 representatives will merely "listen" to Russian Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fedorov, who has been invited to the meeting to detail developments in Russian reforms.

International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori told reporters that Japan should remain cautious at the Hong Kong session about extending extra aid to Russia. Mori cited as a reason the territorial dispute, but said, "At the same time, Japan should consider sufficient aid for Russia to promote a capitalist economy."

Government sources indicated that a G-7 ministerial meeting will be held prior to the July summit.

On Thursday, Russia's parliament stripped Yeltsin of some of his powers and canceled a national referendum the Russian president had called in a bid to cement his power.

While G-7 leaders promised a 24 billion dollar aid package for Russia last year, little of that money reached Moscow due to its failure to present an economic reform plan acceptable to the International Monetary Fund.

In a related development, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Japan will bring up at the Hong Kong meeting the question of whether Indonesian President

Suharto should be invited to the Tokyo summit. Suharto, who was reelected Wednesday for his sixth five-year term as Indonesia's president, expressed the wish to attend the G-7 summit when he met Miyazawa in Jakarta in January.

Hayashi: Decision on Aid to Russia Uncertain

*OW1203032093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—It is not yet certain whether the Group of Seven (G-7) economic powers will decide on additional assistance to Russia at a meeting that starts Friday in Hong Kong, Japanese Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi said. Hayashi, speaking at a regular press conference after the cabinet meeting, said G-7 representatives will merely "listen" to Russian Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fedorov, who has been invited to the meeting to detail developments in Russian reforms.

The "sherpas" have been scheduled to gather in the British colony this weekend to do the groundwork for the upcoming Tokyo G-7 summit in July.

Fedorov was abruptly invited because of President Boris Yeltsin's struggles with antireform elements in the Russian Congress of People's Deputies.

Hayashi expressed concern over the Russian turmoil, which some fear may even lead to Yeltsin's ousting. However, the finance minister remained prudent about stepping up Japan's commitment to assist Russia, in accordance with Tokyo's stance of holding back full-scale aid because of their territorial dispute over four Russian-held islands east of Hokkaido.

A top Finance Ministry official, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that although Japan will stick to its stance regarding the territorial issue, it will try not to be a hindrance to the G-7 giving concerted support to Russia.

On domestic matters, Hayashi denied there could be a revision of laws to float a new type of government debt with shorter maturity periods in order to raise funds for further pump-priming measures. A senior ruling Liberal Democratic Party official indicated earlier this week the party will consider such a scheme, but Hayashi said Friday he has no intention of changing laws for that purpose.

ASAHI Firm To Aid in PRC Chemical Industry

*OW1203123693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—ASAHI Chemical Industry Co. said Friday it has signed a five-year agreement to promote wide-ranging cooperation with China's Ministry of Chemical Industry. The leading Japanese chemical manufacturer said the agreement may be extended through mutual agreement.

The company and the Chinese ministry will consider joint ventures, technical exchanges, and cooperation in research and development and personnel training regarding plastic resins and chemicals, the officials said.

The ministry controls China's national chemical enterprises and works out its chemical industry policies. It earlier signed similar agreements with four leading world chemical manufacturers, including E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co. of the United States and Hoechst AG of Germany.

Tokyo Extends Food Assistance to Mozambique

*OW1203110193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Japan will provide up to 250 million yen in food assistance to the African nation of Mozambique, the Foreign Ministry said Friday [12 March].

Officials said the aid, in the form of rice purchased from Thailand, will offset severe food shortages in Mozambique, where the United Nations is just beginning a peacekeeping operation to consolidate an end to lengthy civil strife. The aid comes on top of 700 million yen worth of food assistance that Japan has already extended to Mozambique in the current fiscal year, which ends March 31.

Diplomatic notes on the aid pledge were formalized earlier in the day by representatives of the two governments in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. Japan does not maintain an embassy in Mozambique's capital, Maputo.

A Japanese Government fact-finding team is visiting Mozambique from March 4 to 16 to explore the possibility of Japan contributing civilian and military personnel to the U.N. peacekeeping operation there.

Philippines' Ramos Continues Visit Activities

Asks Miyazawa To Legalize Workers

*OW1103152293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1453 GMT
11 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Philippine President Fidel Ramos on Thursday asked Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to legalize all sorts of Philippine workers by expanding access to the labor market for not only entertainers but manual workers, a senior Philippine diplomat said.

Rodolfo Severino, undersecretary for the Manila government's Foreign Affairs Department, made the remark at a news conference in a Tokyo hotel after the two leaders discussed bilateral issues in a 90-minute talk at the Akasaka State Guesthouse.

"The basic thrust of the president's message is that we would like the presence of Philippine workers in Japan to

be a conduit for technology transfer," the diplomat said. "We would like to have more workers come into Japan and to be admitted to Japan in areas of advanced technology so that when they return home, they can use the technologies that they learnt for themselves and for their country," he said.

Severino quoted Miyazawa as replying, "It is most unfortunate that the composition of Philippine workers is mostly in the entertainment area. But now it is very difficult for Japanese employers suffering from the recession to bring a much larger number of foreign trainees and workers into high technology areas."

Ramos was seemingly referring to his hope that Japan drop its legal curbs on low-skilled foreign migrant workers. Currently professional foreign entertainers, such as dancers and singers whose skill levels are certified by the Philippine Government, are given a six-month Japanese visa in the entertainer category.

Ramos is now in Tokyo on the first visit he has made outside the region of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) since taking office last June.

During his talks with Miyazawa, Ramos raised the issue of former Philippine "comfort women" who were forced into prostitution for Japanese soldiers at frontline brothels during World War II.

Miyazawa replied in English directly to Ramos, offering a "sincere apology and remorse" on behalf of Japan for the plight of such Filipinas. But the prime minister did not mention the possibility of offering financial compensation to the Philippine women, which is what they are seeking.

Ramos asked Miyazawa to step up Japanese efforts to resolve the issue "in a satisfactory manner," Severino said.

Miyazawa vowed to "continue fact-finding" efforts to bring to light further details, he said. Miyazawa told Ramos his administration would seek to find "how best the Japanese Government can express its feelings" of repentance for the sexual slavery of the Philippine women.

On security issues, Miyazawa and Ramos agreed that the United States should not reduce its "essential" security presence in Asia and the Pacific to ensure the region's safety, still shaken by various regional conflicts, Severino said.

Ramos asked Miyazawa to call the attention of U.S. President Bill Clinton—during the premier's visit to Washington in April—to the fact that east Asia is "the bright spot for economic dynamism" and the U.S. should not reduce its presence in the region, he said. Ramos asked Miyazawa to suggest to Clinton that the U.S. President visit Southeast Asia "before or after" the summit meeting of the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial democracies in July in Tokyo, he said.

Miyazawa told Ramos it would be premature to set up an Asian version of the 53-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), as such a forum would not be able to match U.S. military capabilities, he said.

Severino also said Ramos briefly mentioned his desire to have Japan participate in a conference next May in Manila on marine and mineral resources in the disputed Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. He quoted Miyazawa as replying he is observing the Spratly Islands issue "with keen interest."

The chain of atolls, believed to be sitting atop gas and oil deposits, are claimed in whole or in part by China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Taiwan, Brunei and the Philippines. The Philippines, China, Vietnam and Taiwan have military garrisons on some of the islands. China and Vietnam clashed militarily a few years ago over the sovereignty issue.

Attends Welcoming Dinner 11 Mar

OW1103131093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT
11 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Thursday night reaffirmed Japan's continuing support for the Philippines at a welcoming dinner in honor of visiting Philippine President Fidel Ramos at the prime minister's official residence.

In a banquet speech, Miyazawa said, "Japan has done its utmost to support your country in its nation-building efforts. I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm that this policy of support for the Philippines will remain unchanged."

Miyazawa also said Japan "shall never again become a military power" and added, "Japan will make more active contributions commensurate with its power to build lasting peace and prosperity in the world."

Miyazawa expressed appreciation for Philippine support for Japan's U.N. peacekeeping cooperation in Cambodia "by providing a relay point for Japan's transport planes" between Japan and Cambodia. President Ramos said, "greater Japanese involvement in the decision-making and the actions of the United Nations can benefit the international community and is supported by the Philippines."

As for regional security, Ramos said, "We also look forward to a constructive regional political and security dialogue with Japan and other Asia-Pacific countries within the framework of the ASEAN post-ministerial conference and in other forms." The Philippine president said, "Our bilateral partnership is a pillar of the Asia-Pacific."

Gives 'Exclusive' Interview

OW1203065993 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1400 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 1410 on 11 March 1993 in the "Inside Asia" section of its "Midnight Journal" program begins broadcasting an 18-minute recorded "exclusive" interview with President of the Republic of the Philippines Fidel Ramos. The interview was conducted by NHK announcers Mitsuo Sekino and Aiko Doden at the State Guest House at "a little past 1600" on the same day. Sekino and Doden ask questions in English with Japanese subtitles shown on the screen; Ramos also answers in English, with Japanese interpretation superimposed. This report was prepared from the English.

Sekino starts the broadcast with a brief introduction on the purpose of Ramos' present visit to Japan. He notes that Ramos is interested in economic aid, particularly direct investments from Japan. Doden also gives her impression that Ramos takes a positive attitude toward developing relations with Japan. Sekino then gives a brief account of Ramos' political career.

Video footage shows Ramos' daily routine, starting with early morning jogging. The video then shows shots of Ramos going to his office at the Malacanang Palace, and shaking hands with citizens.

Video returns to Sekino and Doden interviewing Ramos in a hall. Doden starts with a question about how Ramos keeps physically and mentally fit. Ramos comments on his exercise regimen.

Shot shows the NHK studio, with Doden and Sekino chatting with "Midnight Journal" broadcaster Kazumasa Yamane, and guest Tomomi Fujiwara, a well-known writer. Sekino comments that the greatest political issue for Ramos is the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines.

Video footage shows statistics on economic growth in Asia, indicating that the Philippines has the poorest performance. Video then shows Ramos speaking at the ceremony marking the seventh anniversary of the People's Revolution last month, promising to raise per capita GNP from the present \$720 to \$1,000 by the end of this century.

Video returns to the venue of the interview.

Sekino asks: "It is said that the Filipino economy is suffering. So, what, exactly, do you think is the problem?"

Ramos replies: "Well, let me tell you first of the five major programs of our government. The very first one—and this must be put first before any other programs, including the economic recovery program, in the first place—is enhancing our national stability, our national security, and peace and order. We have, therefore, reached out to the enemies of the government in a

reconciliation program, and this is now under the National Unification Commission. We have offered amnesty to those on the extreme left, and those on the extreme right, and also those trying to secede from the Republic of the Philippines. And we have succeeded in lowering the conflict, as compared to, say one or two years ago. So that's the most important program.

"The second program, almost as important, is the economic recovery, economic growth, and sustained progress of our country. In order to accomplish this, we have to enact new laws to improve our tax collection efforts, and enhance our revenue collection. At the same time, we have to seek more cooperative ventures, and other forms of economic cooperation with our neighbors within ASEAN, with Japan, of course, and hopefully we will be able to bring the same message to the People's Republic of China, other countries in Asia, and later on, to the United States, and to the European Community. As much as possible, we are trying to do this simultaneously. But in so far as my personal missions on state visits of several countries, I have come to Japan, which is the first country outside of ASEAN.

"Then, our third major program is in regard to the acceleration of our power and energy development program. That is so important to us. We had neglected this in the past, but with my government, we give this full emphasis."

Sekino asks: "You have announced recently a mid-term development plan targeting 1998. Some point out that the target is a little high. So, how do you estimate the possibility to achieve these goals?"

Ramos answers: "Well, in the first place, in terms of per capita income, we are at the level of about US\$720 right now. We intend to raise this within this 1993 to 1998 middle-term program to about US\$1,000 per capita. We will try to obtain a growth of from 6 to 8 percent per year as an average during this six-year period, which means that by 1998 we should be able to proceed at about 12 percent of growth.

"Now, this means that we have to be a little more productive. So, our production will be improved not only at the macrolevel, but also at the level of the household and the family, which is what you in Japan did right after the war, and that is what Korea did after the Korean war. We are now improving the efficiency and capability of our household as a base by offering them incentive, by offering technology to them, and by offering them postharvest facilities."

Doden asks: "Concerning the agricultural reform, some say that the hindrance to agricultural reform is that the politically and economically significant figures actually conform [as heard] the landlord classes. What does Your Excellency say to that?"

Ramos answers: "We said that we will discard, we will reduce, we will replace the politics of patronage, which is based on the old system of putting in your wealth,

putting in your influence, putting in your property to help to get elected into political office. Once elected, you try to get back what you spent—for influence, for business connections. We do not like that system in my government. That's why we are committed to the breaking down of monopolies. We are going after the so-called cronies who entered into some very nice deals before in the previous governments, but who did not perform in the implementation of government projects. We are going after them so that we can recover the money from them, and prosecute them, if necessary."

Doden asks: "How do the Filipino people feel about, well, in a sense, losing something that had been there for such a long time, meaning the naval base?"

Ramos replies: "The Philippines did not lose. We gained, in fact, because Subic Bay, for instance, now is the prime investment area in all Asia and the Pacific. Because, what do we have there? Eight billion dollars worth of infrastructure, which can be converted to development, and that is being maintained. Power plant, highways, water systems, environment, recreation areas... they are available because they are being maintained."

"Now, I take up your point with regard to feelings of being less secure. As I have told you, we have reduced, or practically eliminated the internal threats in our country by way of the national reconciliation program, from those on the extreme left, to those on the extreme right. Our people have not really felt the threat of external invasion by a foreign country, like the Second World War; but that is already finished. We have been facing mostly internal threats in our country. Insurgency, for instance, criminality, insurrection, secession, and military rebellion. But we are attending to that. [words indistinct]"

Video footage shows leftist guerrilla activities and Ramos signing a law legalizing the Communist Party of the Philippines in September 1992.

Sekino asks: "You have said that it is no longer a threat—it means against the communist guerillas [as heard] or Muslim groups. So, is that truly the case?"

Ramos replies: "The internal threats have largely been reduced by our policy of unification and reconciliation. We are still in the middle of talking and dialoguing. But the actual physical, military threats, or the threats of violence, that used to beset our country before, regularly, are not there anymore."

Ramos then goes on to discuss recent efforts to combat criminality in the Philippines, reporting the elimination of the major criminal organization Red Scorpion.

Shot shows Sekino, Doden, Yamane and Fujiwara discussing Ramos' remarks, commenting that Ramos is a realistic man. Sekino stresses the seriousness of the law-and-order problem in the Philippines.

Video footage shows beaches and tourist spots in the Philippines, then turns back to Ramos' interview.

On Japan's international role, Ramos says: "Well, Japan's role in the world and in Asia and the Pacific now and in the future is so large. It is so massive because of economic progress. We, therefore, would like to see Japan continue in this role, providing the economic foundations for a more stable Asia and the Pacific, because, after all, the name of the game now is not defense alliance, or military buildup, or weapons race. I think with the end of the cold war, the name of the game is economic cooperation. And for the countries like the Philippines, this cooperation must economic competitiveness [as heard]. Therefore, Japan, because of her very, very massive sustained progress, continues to play a very important role in world affairs. I, for one, will want to see Japan be the stabilizer in our area through the economic influence and economic clout that she has. The stability of any regional group in the world, as I see it, is based on economic capabilities, not so much by the military alliances. And I think that's the way it will be in our Asia and Pacific region, with Japan as the leading player."

Video again shows the NHK studio. Sekino gives his concluding remarks that he hopes that the Philippines exerts more efforts to achieve economic development on its own, rather than depending on foreign aid. Doden, Yamane, and Fujiwara agree that they can sense Ramos' devotion to the cause of building a new order in Asia and the Pacific.

Encourages U.S. Security Presence

*OW1203062693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Philippines President Fidel Ramos said Friday he invited U.S. President Bill Clinton over the phone to meet him in July, but that the U.S. leader remained noncommittal on the proposed get-together.

Speaking at a news conference at the Japan National Press Club, Ramos said he made the telephone call Tuesday to Clinton a few hours before he boarded a plane to fly to Tokyo for a five-day state visit.

Ramos said he asked Clinton to "drop by in our country or other countries" in the Southeast Asian region by taking the opportunity of the summit of Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations in Tokyo in July.

"He did not give a categorical answer to my request," the Philippine president said.

Clinton agreed to instruct his staff to consider sketching out "a mutually convenient date" for the proposed meeting in consultations with Manila, Ramos said.

Concerning his talks with the Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Ramos said he asked Miyazawa to convey to Clinton the Philippines' request to discuss

with the United States issues crucial to the Asian Pacific region when Miyazawa visits Washington D.C. in April.

During Ramos' talks with Miyazawa on Thursday, the two leaders agreed that they want the U.S. to maintain a security presence in the Asia and Pacific region, Japanese and Philippines officials said.

Ramos and Miyazawa agreed that it is premature to consider formation of an Asian version of the Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to ensure their security, as such a forum would not be able to match the U.S. military capabilities, the officials said.

Supports ASEAN Security Dialogue

*OW1203045593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Philippine President Fidel Ramos on Friday supported a call by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to seek dialogue on security in the Asia-Pacific region at the annual ASEAN post-ministerial conference. Ramos disclosed at a press meeting at the Japan National Press Club that he and Miyazawa have agreed to push for security dialogue at the conference.

Ramos said the conference is an appropriate regional forum for political and security dialogue.

ASEAN groups the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. The conference includes Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States and the European Community.

Ramos also called for a peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. He suggested joint utilization of the islands among the six countries claiming sovereignty over the chain of atolls.

The president asked for more Japanese investment in his country, in particular the economic zone of the former UN naval base in Subic.

Ramos held the press meeting on the fourth day of his visit prior to departing for Osaka.

Urges Peaceful Spratly Solution

*OW1203083293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Philippine President Fidel Ramos on Friday expressed hope that a multilateral dispute over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea will be resolved peacefully without any further bloodshed. "The approach of the Philippines...is for a peaceful dialogue that will lead to a peaceful development and exploitation on a joint basis" by six countries that claim the Spratly islands, Ramos told reporters at the Japan National Press Club.

The Philippines stations a garrison of military troops in some of the islands, as do three of the five other claimants—China, Vietnam and Taiwan. Malaysia and Brunei are the other two nations that claim the chain of atolls.

Ramos expressed hope that a conference on proposed joint marine research of the islands to be hosted by Manila next May will produce a peaceful solution of the dispute.

He said he was sure the conference will be a "very powerful contribution" toward a step by step, peaceful solution to the problem since so many nations that are interested in the islands have been invited.

The islands, believed to be sitting atop gas and oil deposits, are claimed in whole or in part by the six countries. China and Vietnam had a military clash a few years ago over the sovereignty issue.

On security for Asia following the withdrawal of U.S. Navy from the Subic base in the Philippines, Ramos dismissed arguments that Asian nations should establish their own regime of collective security after the model of the Council of Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). He said he wants the United States to maintain its presence in the Asia and Pacific region to ensure the region's security.

"Prime Minister (Kiichi) Miyazawa and I...have agreed that the United States (should) continue to have a very important role to play in the region," he said. "We have requested the prime minister to articulate to the United States the (security) interests of east Asia and the ASEAN" when he holds summit talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington in April, he said.

In the course of the news conference, Ramos also disclosed that he telephoned Clinton to make a direct appeal for a meeting with him in July, but that the U.S. leader remained noncommittal about the proposed get-together.

Ramos said he made the telephone call to Clinton a few hours before he boarded a plane to fly to Tokyo for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. "I had a long telephone conversation with President Clinton in the early morning of March 9 just before boarding a plane to come to Tokyo," said the president, who is now on the fourth day of his five-day state visit to Japan.

Ramos said he asked Clinton to "drop by in our country or other countries" in the Southeast Asian region by taking the opportunity to attend the summit of the group of seven industrial democracies to be hosted by Japan in Tokyo in July. "He did not give a categorical answer to my request," he said. Clinton also remained noncommittal on a specific date for a future get-together, he said.

Security analysts say the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries have growing misgivings over their national security following the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the U.S. Navy's Subic Bay Naval Station. During

Ramos' visit to Tokyo, the Philippine President and Miyazawa agreed Thursday that they want the U.S. to maintain its security presence in the Asia and Pacific region, Japanese and Philippines diplomats said.

Leaves Tokyo for Osaka 12 Mar

*OW1203042993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Philippine President Fidel Ramos left Tokyo for Osaka at noon Friday aboard a Shinkansen bullet train, on the fourth day of his five-day visit to Japan. In Osaka, Ramos is scheduled to visit Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and also a Philippine photo exhibition on Friday afternoon.

Ramos will depart for home Saturday from Osaka International Airport.

Prior to his departure for Osaka, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko paid a farewell visit to Ramos and his wife Amelita at the Akasaka State Guesthouse on Friday morning.

The Philippine president also gave a press conference at the Japan National Press Club on Friday morning.

Visits Matsushita Electric Company

*OW1203094593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Osaka, March 12 KYODO—Philippine President Fidel Ramos and his wife Amelita on Friday afternoon visited the head office of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in Kadoma, Osaka, for an inspection of electronics technology.

Following talks with Chairman Masaharu Matsushita and other company executives, Ramos visited the electronics technology museum within the compound of the headquarters. In the entrance hall of the museum, Ramos and Amelita shook hands with a robot with a highly efficient sensor. They both appeared delighted when the robot promptly presented them with their portraits.

Ramos asked Matsushita about expanding technological cooperation to the Philippines during their talks, company officials said.

Ramos later visited a photo exhibition entitled "Faces of the Philippines" at the Marubeni Corporation headquarters in Osaka.

The Philippine President is scheduled to return home from Osaka international airport on Saturday [13 March] at the end of his five-day state visit.

LDP Proposes Ban on Transfer of Donated Funds

*OW1203121293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) decided on Friday to ban the transfer of donations from individually owned political organizations within the party to other organizations to prevent further political corruption, party sources said. The ban will virtually bar heads of six LDP factions and one group from providing donated funds for their own faction members, who are said to use them for political activities, including House of Representatives and House of Councillors elections as well as local elections, the sources said.

Political organizations are said to be a source of political corruption as they are used as a means of accumulating "back" money, political analysts said. The ban will be incorporated into a package of four political reform bills which the LDP drew up on March 4.

The bills center on a system of single-seat constituencies, a more restrictive Political Fund Control Law, and subsidies to political parties. The LDP will present the package to the Diet by the end of the month after the package is formally decided on at the party's Executive Council on March 19.

For the opposition's part, Japan's largest opposition Social Democratic Party [of Japan—SDPJ] (SDP) and Komeito have proposed their own joint political reform plan designed to combine single-seat constituencies and a proportional representation system.

The LDP's proposed virtual ban on the transfer of donations from faction heads to members of their own organization apparently came after the arrest Saturday of the party's former kingpin Shin Kanemaru on suspicion of evading millions of yen in income taxes, political analysts said.

Diet Inquiry Group Hears Testimony on Scandal

*OW1203093293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Businessman Rekiji Kobari told a Diet inquiry group on Thursday he had advised Shin Kanemaru to purchase the discount bank debentures that the former ruling party strongman allegedly used to evade paying tax, Diet transcripts showed Friday.

Kobari, 79, chairman of the Fukushima Kotsu group of companies, told a panel of seven House of Representatives Budget Committee members that he advised Kanemaru to buy the financial instruments as a means of fattening private fortunes. The transcripts also showed Kobari gave the advice on the bank debenture transactions to Kanemaru in 1979 or 1980. Kanemaru was said to have started purchasing the financial instruments in 1984.

Kobari made the revelations from a hospital bed in sworn testimony to the Diet inquisitors on his alleged link to the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-gangsters scandal. On Saturday, prosecutors arrested Kanemaru, 78, ex-vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), for allegedly evading 400 million yen tax on some 800 million yen in income in 1987 and 1989. One of his former aides was arrested on similar grounds.

The prosecutors, who searched Kanemaru's office in Tokyo, seized some 2.8 billion yen held in discount bank debentures issued by Nippon Credit Bank, one of Japan's three long-term credit banks.

Prosecutors suspect that Kanemaru siphoned off political funds to purchase the financial instruments, which are issued with a fixed interest rate at a price lower than the face value. The discount bank debentures can be used as a tax-evasion vehicle since it is not required that they be registered in the name of the bearer.

Kanemaru acknowledged that he used some of his political donations to buy the bank debentures, according to prosecution sources. Under Japanese law, political donations received by politicians are tax-free if used for political activities. Unused donations are subject to tax as miscellaneous income.

According to the Diet notes, Kobari said he "may have" also recommended buying debentures to some members of the LDP's largest faction headed by LDP Policy Affairs Research Council Chairman Hiroshi Mitsuzuka. But he reportedly denied advising former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, a key political figure allegedly involved in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal, to purchase the discount bank debentures.

In Thursday's sworn testimony, Kobari denied any role in Kanemaru's acceptance of the largesse from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, a now-defunct express parcel delivery firm at the center of the money-and-mob scandal.

Kanemaru, who used to run parliamentary affairs from behind the scenes, retired in disgrace from politics last October after admitting the receipt of 500 million yen in illicit political contributions from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. He reportedly said he arranged the August 1992 meeting of former LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and an attorney of Watanabe after Kanemaru asked him to do so.

The meeting was held to discuss how to deal with the Kanemaru matter before Kanemaru admitted accepting the 500 million yen from Watanabe and offered to resign from the LDP vice presidency on August 27. But Kobari was quoted as saying he did not know details of the talks between Kanemaru's protege Ozawa and Watanabe's attorney as he was in a different room. Watanabe is now on trial on suspicion of aggravated breach of trust against the trucking firm he headed.

Kobari also admitted Watanabe met Kanemaru and Takeshita in the home of one of Kobari's friends on June 13 and 16, 1991 after the head of the Fukushima Kotsu Group conducted the intermediation. The meeting was held to discuss ways of reconstructing the deficit-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., which was incorporated into the Sagawa Kyubin Group in May 1992, the notes quoted Kobari as saying.

Kobari assumed the presidency of the Fukushima Kotsu bus company in 1968 on the recommendation of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, then transport minister, the notes said. He has since then developed the firm into a group of companies, including a real estate firm and a local radio station and newspaper.

Kobari said he has had ties with the late former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Nakasone, the late LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, Takeshita, Kanemaru and even Dietman Ryoichi Yasutsune, who has been expelled from the Social Democratic Party, Japan's largest opposition party.

Sources: Prosecutors Decide To Indict Kanemaru

*OW1203115593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Prosecutors decided Friday to indict former ruling party kingpin Shin Kanemaru and his top aide Masahisa Haibara on Saturday [13 March] for evading taxes in 1987 by hiding their huge incomes, informed sources said. The sources said the decision was made at a meeting of top prosecutors.

This will be the first indictment of a Diet member on tax evasion since December 1990 when former environment agency chief Toshiyuki Inamura was indicted.

Kanemaru, a former vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), allegedly evaded 400 million yen in income tax by failing to declare about 800 million yen in income in 1987 and 1989, conspiring with Haibara, prosecution sources said. Haibara allegedly failed to report income of about 400 million yen, evading about 200 million yen for a five-year period starting in 1987, the sources said.

The Tokyo district public prosecutors office earlier said they will handle the 1987 part of the alleged tax evasion first before the statute of limitations runs out on Saturday.

As to remaining charges for 1989 and the four years between 1988 and 1992, prosecutors will continue investigations while keeping both men in detention until March 27, the sources said.

Attending the meeting were public prosecutor general Yasutaka Okamura, and other prosecutors from the Tokyo high public prosecutors office and the Tokyo district public prosecutors office.

The two reportedly siphoned off political contributions to buy "warishin" discount bank debentures issued by Nippon Credit Bank and hide them at a safe in a Tokyo office.

Prosecutors questioned constructors and other people in Yamanashi Prefecture, Kanemaru's constituency, and identified who gave political donations to him in 1987. Kanemaru has already submitted a notice to quit the party, party sources said Friday.

Budget Committee Stalled Over Kanemaru Issue

*OW1203093093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0921 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Deliberations in the upper house budget committee were stalled Friday all day long after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) rejected a demand by the opposition to summon key political figures for testimony on a money-and-mob scandal, officials of the parties said.

Opposition parties demanded that former LDP kingpin Shin Kanemaru and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita be summoned to the committee to testify under oath on the scandal. The LDP replied that rather than calling sworn witnesses it would consider other means, the officials said.

In other developments, the ruling party tabled a draft resolution for political reform which it hopes to pass through the Diet, the official said. The resolution calls for prompt action in moving ahead with political reform and the establishment of political ethics to prevent further scandals.

Japan's largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party [of Japan—SDPJ] (SDP), as well as other opposition parties, held a meeting afterwards to review the resolution. In the meeting, however, the resolution was rejected by the opposition because it did not include a call for the retirement from politics of Takeshita and the arrest of former LDP Vice President Kanemaru in writing, the officials said.

Takeshita, a central figure in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mob scandal, testified under oath to the Diet in December and February on his alleged role in the scandal. He denied, however, that he played any part in the affair and refused to retire from politics.

In 1987, Takeshita and his late aide allegedly sought help through a third person from a gang syndicate boss to halt a rightist group's smear campaign against him. At the time, Takeshita was vying for the LDP presidency, a seat which automatically carries the premiership with it.

The third person is said to be Hiroyasu Watanabe, president of the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., who is currently on trial on charges of aggravated breach of trust against his firm.

Kanemaru was arrested on March 6 on suspicion of evading millions of yen in income taxes, some six months after he was fined 200,000 yen for violating the Political Funds Control Law. Kanemaru retired from politics last October.

Meanwhile, the House of Councillors plenary session passed a bill calling for allowing television companies again to broadcast testimony of sworn witnesses in the Diet. The Diet revised the law in January 1988 and banned the companies from broadcasting most parts of the testimony.

The 252-seat upper house, dominated by the opposition, endorsed the bill with the LDP voting against it one day after the upper house steering committee gave its approval. The bill, if passed through the Diet, will allow television companies to broadcast all parts of Diet testimony.

The bill was immediately sent to the 512-seat House of Representatives. But the more powerful lower house, which is dominated by the LDP, is not expected to pass the bill, rendering it null and void.

Kono: Growth Shows Stimulus Package Effect

*OW1203091193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said Friday the 0.1 percent economic growth recorded for the last three months of 1992 demonstrates the government pump-priming measures are beginning to take effect. Kono suggested to a news conference that the spending on public works had covered for a decline in private-sector demand.

The spokesman was commenting on an Economic Planning Agency report that Japan's economy grew 0.1 percent in the October-December period over the preceding three months, making for 0.5 percent growth in annualized terms. The weak growth reflected sluggish private-sector demand.

Spokesman Kono said the future impact of the government efforts, including a 10.7 trillion yen pump-priming package adopted last August, would have to wait until growth figures are in for the January-March period. "If (the effects of the package) are connected with the budget for fiscal 1993, it will have a favorable impact on the economy," Kono said. Fiscal 1993 begins in April.

Vice Minister Ozaki Comments on GNP Growth

*OW1203105693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—The latest gross national product (GNP) data shows Japan's economy is "lacking energy" and that accomplishing the official growth target is "not an easy task," Vice Finance Minister Mamoru Ozaki said Friday. Ozaki told a regular

press meeting the economy seems to be "creeping at the bottom" but it is not likely that there will be a further dip.

The government announced Friday that Japan's real gross national product (GNP) inched up 0.1 percent in the final quarter of 1992, after marking a 0.6 percent contraction in the July-September period. Economists, however, said that the growth was due largely to special factors like firm income from overseas and growing inventories, whereas the major engines of consumer spending and capital investment remained extremely weak.

The government has had its sights set on achieving a 1.6 percent economic growth rate in fiscal 1992 that ends with this month, but according to the Economic Planning Agency, a term-on-term growth of 3.14 percent would be necessary in the January-March quarter to achieve that target.

Ozaki said, however, the GNP showing should not immediately lead to calls for further pump-priming measures, but also added he will be closely watching the dialogue between ruling and opposition parties on possible stimulation measures. "Their debates could see some resolution after the fiscal 1993 budget is approved by the Diet (in early April) or prior to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's visit to the U.S. next month," Ozaki said, adding that the ministry would begin collecting information on the possible outcome of the talks as well as how it ought to respond to whatever is agreed by the parties.

He said the ministry will be contemplating potential modification of the range of projects funded by floating construction bonds, but at the same time rejected revising the law that stipulates their flotation only for propping up the economy.

Ozaki was encouraged about the recent performance of the Tokyo stock market, saying the players are gaining confidence and turning bullish on stocks, evidenced through [words indistinct] of prices and the increase in transaction volume.

Turning to the weekend meeting in Hong Kong of the so-called group of seven (G-7) "sherpas," economic officials responsible for preparing the way for July's Tokyo G-7 summit but who will be discussing urgent aid to Russia with Russian Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fedorov, Ozaki said Japan's traditional stance towards assistance to Russia has not changed.

Japan has been refusing to give any major bilateral economic aid to Russia because of the unsettled bilateral dispute over a group of four islands off northern Hokkaido that were seized by the former Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Official Says GNP Figure Marks Minus Growth
*OW1203095393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—A senior trade ministry official said Friday that the Japanese economy was "actually in minus growth," interpreting the gross national product (GNP) figure released earlier in the day for the October-December period last year. "Inventory increases and export value expansion helped the GNP settle on the plus side, but capital investment and personal consumption were bad," the official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) told reporters.

The Economic Planning Agency reported earlier that the GNP in the period grew 0.1 percent from the previous quarter in real terms as it grew at an annual pace of 0.5 percent.

Concerning the 1.6 percent real growth targeted by the government for the current fiscal year ending March 31, the official said, "that's extremely difficult, and it's very likely it will be below 1 percent." He said it would be "also difficult" to attain the 3.3 percent growth targeted for next fiscal year.

Mori Backs Wider Scope for Construction Bonds
*OW1203051893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Japan's trade minister Yoshiro Mori said Friday he supports an idea that the proposed upgrading of new types of infrastructure be financed by construction bonds.

Mori, minister of international trade and industry, told a press conference after the day's cabinet meeting the scope of projects covered by construction bonds should be broadened to include infrastructure like telecommunications networks. "We cannot think of other better financial sources than construction bonds," he said.

Construction bonds are national debts whose aims are specified by laws and cover limited types of projects like civil engineering. Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the Policy Research Council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has proposed allowing such debts to be issued to fund other types of projects.

EPA Reports on Economic Performance, Outlook
*OW1203083793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—Japan's economy grew 0.1 percent in the October-December period of last year from the preceding three months, or 0.5 percent in annualized terms, the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Friday. The figure reflects sluggish private-sector demand such as weak consumer spending and corporate investment in plant and equipment—the driving force of the gross national product (GNP).

Consumer spending and capital investment together account for about 80 percent of GNP, which represents the nation's total output of goods and services. The EPA also reported the nation's GNP for all of 1992 grew an inflation-adjusted 1.5 percent from the previous year, the lowest yearly growth since 1972.

Real GNP, which is the GNP figure adjusted to take account of inflation, contracted an annualized 2.4 percent in the July-September quarter in revised terms following zero growth in the April-June quarter and a 4.3 percent growth in the January-March quarter.

Despite a 10.7 trillion yen pump-priming package adopted by the government last August, public works spending apparently had little effect on the figures for the October-December quarter, economists said. This was largely due to the delay in Diet passage of a supplementary budget for fiscal 1992, which ends March 31, they said. The package was aimed primarily at funding the stimulative measures.

Attention is now focused on whether the economy has hit bottom.

Atsushi Miyawaki, senior economist at the Japan Research Institute, a private think tank affiliated with Sumitomo Bank, predicted that the GNP will begin to further improve in the first quarter of this year, when the delayed public works investment begins to have an effect. But he added, "the main engine of the economy is the private sector, and its recuperation isn't likely to be observed until later in fiscal 1993."

The next question is whether Japan's economy will achieve the government's growth target for fiscal 1992 of 1.6 percent, about which most private analysts are skeptical. The target has been lowered from 3.5 percent due to the severity of the slump.

Miyawaki predicted that fiscal 1992 growth will stay below 1.0 percent. As for fiscal 1993, starting April 1, even if a further pump-priming package of 10 trillion yen is introduced, as the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is reportedly considering, the growth would still be only around 1.5 percent or 1.6 percent, as effects of the additional package would not be fully felt in the next fiscal year, he added.

EPA Vice Minister Shunji Fukimbara acknowledged that the environment "is extremely severe" for the economy to accomplish the official goal. According to EPA estimates, growth of 3.14 percent in the January-March quarter would be necessary to achieve the target.

The economy "seems to be crawling at the bottom...but there is little chance that there will be a further dip," Fukimbara told reporters.

Although the real GNP managed to stay above previous-quarter levels, it was achieved with the help of external demand, which accounted for 0.6 percentage point of the growth, since domestic demand contributed a negative 0.5 point. Piling up of inventories, which technically

boosts the GNP, was another factor that buoyed the fourth-quarter showing. It was responsible for an unusually high 0.4 point of the growth.

The weakness of Japan's economy was apparent from the gross domestic product (GDP) data, which excludes income from overseas. It contracted 0.1 percent in the October-December term to post its third consecutive quarter of shrinkage.

"The economy did not advance at all in fiscal 1992," said Masaru Takagi, chief economist of Fuji Research Institute. The quarterly growth of GNP in April-June was flat, followed by a revised 0.6 percent contraction in the July-September term.

In the face of the deteriorating corporate capital spending and sluggish consumer spending, Takagi strongly urged "immediate measures to stimulate domestic demand." Predicting real GNP growth of 1.0 percent in the current fiscal year, Takagi also pointed to the ratio of Japan's current account surplus to GNP, which came to 3.3 percent, the highest since 3.4 percent in July-September 1987. He warned of possible friction with trading partners, saying the ratio is "critical."

Yozo Nishimura, economist with the Bank of Tokyo, attributed the fourth-quarter growth to "special factors" since the private-sector demand is getting even weaker compared with the previous quarter. Private-sector demand, which includes consumption and capital spending, fell 0.9 percent after a 0.3 percent setback in the preceding three months, he said.

The apparent 1.9 percent increase in public sector demand is mostly a reaction to a 1.7 percent drop in the July-September period and the government's pump-priming efforts are not showing any effect, he said.

But Nishimura predicted that real economic conditions will begin to improve in the latter half of fiscal 1993, starting with a recovery of consumer spending, followed by corporate capital spending. Nevertheless, he said, the growth is likely to be half of the official 3.3 percent target for the next fiscal year and around 2 percent at best.

Cabinet Seeks Environment Accords Ratification

OW1203041593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 KYODO—The Cabinet will seek approval from the Diet during its current session for Japan's ratification of two environmental agreements on climate change and biological diversity, officials said Friday. The treaties are the Convention on Climate Change and the Biodiversity Convention, which Japan signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro last year.

The Convention on Climate Change is designed to rein in emissions of gases blamed for global warming through advanced countries supplying technology to developing nations and pegging gas emissions to 1990 levels. Already, 160 countries have signed the convention and

13 have ratified it. It is expected to come into force by the end of the year. Japan has already embarked on measures designed to comply with clauses in the treaty.

The Biodiversity Convention, which deals with the equal distribution of benefits from the use of genetic resources and transfers of biotechnology, aims at preserving the environment for all forms of life. It has 161 signatory countries. Nine have ratified the treaty and it is also expected to come into effect this year.

The cabinet also decided to present the Basic Environment Law at the same 150-day Diet session, which opened in late January and lasts through June. The legislation is an attempt to achieve economic development and a sustainable environment.

The law introduces the concept of an environment tax or levy on environmentally damaging products and activities, and promotes the concept of environmental impact assessments. An environmental panel of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party approved the final draft of the bill on March 9.

Some northern European nations have already introduced environmental taxes, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development plans to recommend the introduction of such taxes to its 24 member states. Nongovernment groups have criticized the bill for only noting the need for "appropriate steps" to be taken over environmental impact assessments.

North Korea

Government Withdraws From Nonproliferation Treaty

Refuses IAEA Inspections

SK1103225993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2200 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Report by correspondent Cha Man-sun in Vienna]

[Text] Hans Meyer, spokesman of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], revealed that North Korea on 10 March sent to the IAEA a message that it cannot accept a special nuclear inspection demanded by the IAEA under the present situation in which the ROK and the United States continue the Team Spirit exercise despite DPRK opposition against the exercise. Spokesman Meyer added that the IAEA is ready to depart for the special inspection at any time.

CPC Decision Reported

SK1203061993 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0130 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] The report [podo] on the 7th session of the 9th DPRK Central People's Committee [CPC]:

The 7th session of the 9th DPRK Central People's Committee was held on 12 March 1993 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

The session discussed the situation in which our country has no choice but to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] [urinaraga haengmugi chonpa pangji choyageso taltaoe hajianumyon andoege-doen sataee taehayo touihayotata] in connection with the fact that a critical [kinpakhan] situation has been created in our country because of the resumption of the Team Spirit joint military exercise by the United States and the South Korean side and because of the unjust special inspection being imposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

The session stressed that our country's participation in the NPT and its effectuation [palhyo] of the safeguards agreement were for the purpose of getting U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, removing the U.S. nuclear threat to us, and turning the Korean peninsula into a zone without nuclear weapons.

The session pointed out that it is to infringe upon the sovereignty of our Republic, to disarm us, and to suffocate our socialist system that the United States, a trustee of the NPT and a nuclear country, while babbling about unfounded nuclear suspicions of us, has violated the obligations stipulated in the treaty and has resumed the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a nuclear war exercise—threatening our nonnuclear Republic. It also pointed out that, coinciding with this, the United States and its following countries—some circles of the IAEA Secretariat—while clamoring about the so-called development of nuclear weapons, adopted the resolution at the IAEA Board of Governors February meeting to impose a so-called special inspection to open our military facilities, which have absolutely nothing to do with nuclear activities. The session has sternly denounced this.

The session has unanimously pointed out that these acts of the United States and some circles of the IAEA secretariat states are very serious [maeu simkhan] military and political matters which threaten the supreme interest of our country.

The session particularly pointed out that our country did not participate in the NPT or effectuate the safeguards agreement merely to have a nuclear threat imposed on it or to receive sanction [chejae] and pressure from the United States and its followers.

The session expressed the resolute determination of our people to heighten revolutionary vigilance against the reckless maneuvers of the United States and those forces hostile to us and to firmly defend and add luster to the socialism of our own style with the might of single-hearted unity.

In connection with the unique situation [tuksuhan satae] which threatens the supreme interest of the country and

nation, the DPRK Central People's Committee, by proceeding from the urgent demand to resolutely protect and defend our socialist system, has exercised its sovereign rights and has decided that our country would withdraw from the NPT (urinaraga haengmugi chonpa pangji choyageso taltoe hagiroyolchong hayotta).

Statement Notes Withdrawal

SK1203033393 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0133 GMT 12 Mar 93

["Government statement" announcing withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty]

[Text] In our country today, a grave situation threatening the country's national sovereignty and security has been created. The United States and the South Korean authorities resumed the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a nuclear war exercise against our republic. At the same time, some circles and some member states of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], which is under the directive of the United States, adopted a resolution imposing special inspections of our military facilities, which have nothing to do with nuclear activities, at the IAEA Board of Governor's meeting held on 25 February. This is an infringement on the sovereignty of our republic, interference in our internal affairs, and a hostile act aimed at strangling our socialism.

The DPRK Government sternly denounces the reckless nuclear war maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean authorities against the Korean people and resolutely rejects the unjust resolution of the IAEA Board of Governors meeting.

The DPRK Government, prompted by its antinuclear policy for peace, joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and faithfully implemented obligations pursuant to the treaty. Under the premise that the trustee states [kitakkuk] of the NPT would not deploy nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula or pose a nuclear threat against us, we signed a safeguards accord with the IAEA and received its inspections.

However, the United States, a country possessing nuclear weapons, has continued to pose a nuclear threat against us, instead of carrying out its obligations to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and to eliminate the danger of war against us. The United States still has nuclear weapons in South Korea and has continually been (?reinforcing) its nuclear arsenals with more up-to-date nuclear weapons and nuclear equipment. This proves that the promises of the so-called withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons and declaration of nonexistence of nuclear weapons by the United States and the South Korean authorities were a trick designed to deceive our people and the people of the world.

An agreement was reached on nonaggression between the North and South, and our country is sincerely implementing its international duty in conformity with

the NPT and the safeguards accord. However, inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea is not being conducted. Thus our people's worry over the U.S. nuclear threat is not being resolutely dissolved.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise was suspended before the start of the IAEA's inspection of us. However, regardless of strong opposition from our people and the world's people, the United States resumed the Team Spirit joint military exercise while the nuclear inspection was in progress. Therefore, the nuclear threat was openly increased.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise runs totally counter to the ideology and purpose of the NPT, which respects the security of one's territory and sovereign rights and favors putting an end to the nuclear threat.

Because of the resumption of the Team Spirit joint military exercise, a nuclear war exercise aimed at us, the situation on the Korean peninsula is becoming an extreme situation the result of which cannot be foreseen. Thus, our country entered into a semi-state of war.

Another grave situation that cannot be overlooked is the fact that the IAEA passed a resolution to enforce special inspection of our military facilities to turn our so-called nuclear issue into an international one and to inflict collective sanctions and pressure on us. Therefore, the IAEA is joining forces in the United States' antirepublic maneuver.

Based on the intelligence data fabricated by the United States—our opponent country—some strata in the IAEA's Board of Governors are attempting to enforce inspection on our important military facilities which have no relation to nuclear activities.

The inspection of these military facilities has no relation to the inspection which is in conformity with the safeguards accord. This is also not an issue with which the IAEA is authorized to deal. To accept the IAEA's unjust inspection as it stands would be to legalize the espionage act of the United States, our opponent country, and it would mean the beginning of the opening all of our military facilities for inspection.

Our special circumstance is that the country is divided and is always under nuclear threat from the United States. Therefore, opening up military facilities to the enemies is unimaginable. Today they will demand the opening of one military facility and tomorrow they will demand that another military facility be opened. This method is an old trick of the United States.

If we reject special inspection of military facilities, the United States will say we did not implement the special inspection, thus dragging our problem to the UN Security Council to try to carry out collective sanctions on us. This is the scenario of the United States, which was already drawn up.

If we are not able to obstruct this kind of plot by the United States and its followers, the whole nation will be driven to confrontation and war, which will only result in entrusting this problem to the big powers.

Some strata of the IAEA's secretariat broke with the original position of observing the implementation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty based on fairness and neutrality. Therefore, they can by no means free themselves from the responsibility of taking part in the antirepublic maneuver of the United States.

Some strata of the IAEA's secretariat are ignoring our demand for inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea but are persistently working to carry out inspection of our military facilities, which the United States is enforcing. This is a clear act by our opponent country, the United States.

While keeping silent about the maneuver by Japan and South Korea to arm themselves with nuclear weapons, the IAEA is talking about our nonexistent development of nuclear weapons and is putting pressure on us. Therefore, we cannot refrain from animosity over the IAEA's double [word indistinct].

The reason our Republic's government joined the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was to eliminate the US nuclear threat against us. It was by no means to entrust our sovereign rights and security to be toyed with by someone.

Because of the indiscreet maneuvers by the United States and its followers and as we have been subject to the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] inspections, the nuclear threat to us has further increased and a situation in which peace and security on the Korean peninsula is not guaranteed but is destroyed, is prevailing.

These facts clearly show that the United States, the forces hostile to us, and some circles of the IAEA Secretariat are abusing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty to threaten the sovereignty and security of our country, a non-nuclear country, and to obliterate our socialist system. Under such abnormal [pijongsangjok] situation created today, we have become unable to implement [toisang ihaenghalsu opke toeyotta] the duties pursuant to the NPT.

The DPRK Government declares that it is withdrawing [taltoe] from the NPT against its will [pudugi] as a step to defend the supreme interest of the country. Withdrawal from the NPT is our due self-defensive step countering the U.S. nuclear war maneuvers against our republic and the unwarranted act of some circles of the IAEA Secretariat. Our principled stance will not change before the United States suspends the nuclear threat against us and until the IAEA Secretariat returns to principles of independence and fairness.

The United States should immediately suspend the Team Spirit joint military exercise and renounce its

maneuvers to plot to harm and obliterate non-nuclear countries by manipulating the IAEA. Even if forces hostile to us, including the United States and some circles at the IAEA Secretariat, threaten us with special inspections or any other steps, we will never be intimidated. Such brigandish logic or coercive acts do not fool us. Any military threat, political or ideological offensive, or blockade cannot block the advance of our people. There is no change in the government policy of our republic to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and our people will also continue in the future to make all possible efforts to realize denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

We take this opportunity to express thanks to many member countries of the IAEA and its Board of Governors who treasure international justice, for their extension of support and sympathy to the just stand of our republic.

The purpose of our objection to and rejection of the unwarranted resolution forced by the United States at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting is to defend both the sovereignty of our country and the common interest of developing countries.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people firmly believe that the governments and people of all countries of the world who treasure peace and justice will pay deep attention to the grave situation prevalent on the Korean peninsula and will extend support and solidarity to our government's self-defensive measures.

[Dated] 12 March 1993

KCNA Reports Statement

SK1203042093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406
GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares that it is withdrawing unavoidably from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as a measure to defend its supreme interests.

The DPRK Government declares this in its statement today.

It reads in part:

The withdrawal from the NPT is a well-justified self-defensive measure against the nuclear war manoeuvres of the United States and the unjust act of some officials of the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) against the DPRK. This principled stand of the DPRK will remain unchanged until the United States stops its nuclear threats against the DPRK and the IAEA secretariat returns to its principle of independence and impartiality.

The United States must give up its outdated way of thinking of the cold war era and immediately stop the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear war

rehearsal, and refrain from manipulating the IAEA to discredit and stifle non-nuclear states.

Even if the United States and other forces hostile to the DPRK and some officials of the IAEA secretariat threaten us with the "special inspection" or certain "measure," we will never be frightened in the least.

Some officials of the IAEA secretariat have broken away from their original standpoint of supervising the implementation of the NPT on the basis of impartiality and strict neutrality. Therefore they can never evade the responsibility for joining the United States in its anti-DPRK manoeuvres, says the statement.

News Conference on Withdrawal

SK1203091093 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0511 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Report on news conference by Choe U-chin, "roving ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," and Kang Sok-chu, "first vice foreign minister," with unidentified correspondents on 12 March at the Taedonggang Diplomatic Corps Hall]

[Text] The DPRK Government held a news conference with domestic and foreign correspondents on 12 March at the Taedonggang Diplomatic Corps Hall to clarify its stand in connection with the creation of a unique situation [tuksuhan satae] endangering the sovereignty of our nation and the country's supreme interests.

Respectfully placed at the fore of the conference site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Correspondents from publication and press organs in Pyongyang, including newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations, foreign correspondents, and related embassy functionaries representing various countries attended the news conference. Choe U-chin, a roving ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spoke first.

[Begin recording] [Choe U-chin] How are you? We will now begin a news conference clarifying the DPRK Government's stand in connection with the creation of a unique situation endangering the sovereignty of the nation and the supreme interest of the country. First, Comrade Kang Sok-chu, first vice foreign minister, will briefly report on the result of the DPRK Central People's Committee's [CPC] (?meeting) and, following this, will announce the statement of the Republic's government.

[Kang Sok-chu] I once again extend my thanks to you for your participation in this conference. The Seventh Session of the Ninth DPRK CPC was held this morning to cope with the prevailing unique situation. The DPRK CPC session discussed the resumption of Team Spirit by the United States and the South Korean side and the special inspection unreasonably forced upon us by some circles of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

In other words, the session discussed our country's position on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] in connection with the creation of a tense [kinbakhan] situation in our country. The session then adopted a relevant decision.

Based on this, the DPRK Government announced its position through a statement. [end recording]

Kang Sok-chu, first vice foreign minister, announced the DPRK Government statement and answered correspondents' questions.

[Begin recording] [KCNA correspondent] I will ask a question of you. I am a correspondent from KCNA. According to recent reports, the United States instigated some circles and some member states of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] to adopt a so-called resolution imposing special inspections on us. Please give us a detailed account of the excuse they came up with.

[Kang] The United States instigated some circles and (?member states) of the Secretariat of the IAEA to adopt a resolution imposing special inspections on our military bases. The excuse for adopting this resolution is inappropriate in the light of international law. It is an unrealistic political resolution which is far from acceptable. There has never been a precedent in the world in which enemies imposed special inspections on us under the pretext of our not showing them our military facilities. This is a very rare phenomenon.

IAEA inspectors visited the sites in our country to verify and prove the contents of the report we made on nuclear materials pursuant to the safeguards accord of the international Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Six rounds of inspections have been conducted for this purpose.

Things went smoothly up until the fifth round of inspections. In other words, the contents of our report on nuclear material were proven true through confirmations by the IAEA inspectors who visited our country. This was a very great success, and the IAEA director-general himself appraised this highly.

Toward the end of the last year, however, the IAEA suddenly proposed under U.S. control that these two irrelevant military sites be inspected, in the wake of a sixth inspection. These two military sites are genuine military facilities that have no relation to our nuclear activities. Furthermore, it unreasonably proposed when it came to these military sites that it would dig down even to the bottom of the buildings. This is unreasonable in view of law and is unrealistic.

When the IAEA proposed this, we asked it, "Why do you want to go there?" The IAEA replied, "There must be nuclear materials under the floor." We asked it again, "How do you know that?" It said, "We know this through U.S. intelligence."

According to the IAEA's international regulations, it is not allowed to inspect a target based on intelligence

materials provided by a third country. If it is allowed to inspect a target based on intelligence from an advanced country, the IAEA would fall under the control of big countries. This is why all member countries of the IAEA opposed inspections based on information provided by a third country; thus, the IAEA has no such regulation.

Can the IAEA's insistence on inspection, ignoring the IAEA's international law, be reasonable? This can never be an excuse for inspection. This is why we opposed the inspection. Since we opposed it, the IAEA Board of Governors threatened us by deciding to carry out special inspections of our facilities at a meeting held in February.

From the outset, 35 countries have comprised the IAEA Board of Governors. Among them, 13 states, more than one-third, strongly opposed the decision on special inspections. The rest of the member states opposed it as well. Under U.S. control, however, the IAEA held a meeting of only the (original) member states of its Board of Governors in secret behind closed doors, and reached its decision unreasonably. It was not agreed upon through a unanimous vote. There was no voting. This in itself is unjust.

What does this all mean? The IAEA decided to carry out special inspections using our refusal to open these two buildings, military facilities, as an excuse. This decision is very unjust. Our insistence on refusing their opening can never be used as an excuse. This is a very clear matter of fact.

[Central Broadcasting Committee correspondent] I am a correspondent from the Central Broadcasting Committee. The United States recently said that our major military bases are related to nuclear development. What is its objective in saying this?

[Kang Sok-chu] Its objective is as clear as day. As I said a few minutes ago, there is no problem in inspection itself. The United States wants to spy on our military objects as well as inspect them. This is quite unjustifiable and an act of plundering. In other words, it wants us to open up all our military objects. This is its ultimate aim.

Furthermore, it even wants to inspect underground military facilities. Meetings of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee [JNCC] have been held. What is the basic obstacle to the JNCC? As you all well know, we insist on inspecting all the U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea while the South side insists on inspecting all of our military facilities, as instructed by the United States.

The demand for the inspection of military sites is an issue concerning North-South relations which should be resolved in a Military Committee. Therefore, we strongly opposed it.

Since this issue—an issue related to mutual inspections in North-South relations—has not been resolved, the United States is now attempting to inspect them through the IAEA.

The United States slandered us by raving about our isolation, lockout, and so forth. It appears that the United States believes that if it puts pressure on us, just as it did on a certain nation, we will be forced to respond, thus making a miscalculation.

In other words, the United States wants to inspect and expose all of our military sites. Can you imagine we would allow it to do so? Do you think we can take off our pants?

Suppose we allow it to see one of our military sites today—it will want to see another one tomorrow, and finally all sites. This is the U.S. tactic.

Some people claim that we should clearly show the two sites at issue to solve the problem. Such remarks, however, were made without realizing the situation in our country and the internal essence [naechogin ponjil] of the United States.

In other words, the United States wants to inspect not only the two sites, but all sites one by one by using pressure and by unjustly using the IAEA's regulations. This is the U.S.'s essential purpose.

By enforcing the opening of military objects, the United States is trying to disarm our armed forces, which are the firm foundation of our system—the socialist system of our own style.

[NODONG SINMUN correspondent] I am a NODONG SINMUN correspondent. Will you please explain the purpose of our participation as a member of the NPT since 1985, and the reason why we should withdraw from it today?

[Kang Sok-chu] We joined the NPT in December 1985. In a government statement in June 1986, we proposed the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone, and made active efforts to realize it.

The purpose for our joining the NPT was to make the NPT help force the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea to eliminate the nuclear threat against us. According to the NPT, a nuclear state is not allowed to make a nuclear threat against the other non-nuclear state. After joining the NPT, we failed to sign the Nuclear Safeguards Accord for six years. For this, the United States should be held totally responsible because it continued in providing a nuclear threat against us. The staging of such a large-scale war exercise as the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a nuclear war exercise held every year—is itself a nuclear threat against us.

Deployment of more than 1,000 nuclear weapons is itself a flagrant violation of the NPT. This being the case, we

maintained that we would sign it only when nuclear threat against us is removed.

Finally last year, the United States declared that it withdrew its nuclear weapons from South Korea. Following this, it also declared that it would not conduct the Team Spirit joint military exercise, which had been held every year. This was indeed an epoch-making change.

We, therefore, formally signed the NPT under the conditions that all nuclear weapons had been withdrawn and that the Team Spirit exercise had been suspended. We allowed inspection and received inspections.

As we know, afterward pressure was constantly put on us in the course of conducting the inspection. This pressure was totally related to the political purpose of crushing our socialist system. In other words, this was a political course.

We thus began to doubt whether we should suffer from being constantly disciplined and from pressure, making ourselves confined in a house called the NPT. Rather than this, we decided to come out to the bright outdoors and take self-defensive steps while freely breathing fresh air.

Moreover, what became the issue was that organizations of the NPT were moving due to U.S. manipulation. Therefore, we believe that we need not endure pain by joining this organization.

[Correspondent from General Foreign Documents Publication House] Will you tell us about the future political prospects in connection with the important step taken for withdrawal from the treaty?

[Kang] As was clearly pointed out in the statement, this step is a just self-defensive measure. Proceeding from the purpose of crushing our system and of enforcing the opening of our military facilities, the enemies will undoubtedly launch an offensive against us for withdrawal.

I believe that they may spread slanderous public opinion and take such international measures as collective pressure, economic blockade, and other steps by referring the issue of our withdrawal to the UN Security Council. We took all of this into account.

If such steps are actually taken, the situation will be very aggravated [maeu akhwadoeda] and grave consequences will clearly be brought about.

If the United States thinks that our country is the same as other world countries on which its pressure has been effective, this would be a great mistake.

We absolutely cannot assume the responsibility, even slightly, for making the situation complicated and grave. The responsibility will entirely rest on the United States, the ringleader, and some circles of the IAEA for bringing about such a situation.

We have the might of the single-hearted unity between the leader, the party and the popular masses, the foundation of a self-reliant economy, and a strong military power. Based on this, we are fully prepared to deal with any offensive and pressure by the enemy. We have nothing of which be afraid.

Now I would like to end today's news conference. Thank you. [end recording]

'Source': Foreign Diplomats Ordered Out

SK1203083693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT
12 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea ordered foreign diplomats out of the country soon after it declared it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Friday, a Western diplomatic source here said. The source said his information came from a diplomat residing in Pyongyang but that he could not confirm it.

"The telephone link with Pyongyang has largely been broken," the source said. It was not known how long Pyongyang gave the diplomats to leave the country.

Envoy: DPRK Did Not Consult With PRC

SK1203113193 Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT
12 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (YONHAP)—A senior North Korean diplomat here said Friday that if the international society takes sanctions against his country in connection with Pyongyang's withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], North Korea would take corresponding actions depending on the nature of the sanctions taken.

Chu Chang-jun, Pyongyang ambassador to China, said in a news conference with foreign correspondents at his embassy that "military threats or any other blockade so called cannot stand in the way of our people."

He urged the United States to suspend the Team Spirit military exercise forthwith and to stop attempting to take sanctions against non-nuclear countries.

Repeating a phrase of the North Korean statement that "the withdrawal from the NPT is to safeguard the maximum interests of North Korea," Chu said his country did not consult with China in deciding to withdraw from the nonproliferation treaty.

"Therefore, I have nothing to say about which posture China would assume over the issue," he said.

Asked if the withdrawal meant that North Korea is willing to develop nuclear weapons, Chu said, "we have neither the plan or ability to produce nuclear weapons. We demand non-nuclearization of Korea and are resolutely opposed to the development nuclear weapons."

Also asked to comment on the report that Pyongyang has ordered all foreign diplomats to leave North Korea in the wake of the decision to withdraw from the NPT, Chu categorically denied it saying it was a "totally unfounded lie."

Envoy to PRC Denies Nuclear Intent

OW1203121093 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Beijing, March 12 KYODO—North Korea's ambassador to China denied Friday that Pyongyang's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) signals an intention to develop an atomic arsenal. In a news conference at the North Korean Embassy, Ambassador Chu Chang-chun said, "we maintain the position that the entire world should be completely free from nuclear weapons."

In response to allegations that Pyongyang has nuclear ambitions, Chu repeated his government's earlier contention that the withdrawal decision was taken to defend national interests and sovereignty. "North Korea is compelled to withdraw from the NPT because of the urgent state of affairs created presently in our country," he said. Chu sought to deflect such criticism by issuing the familiar charge that Japan is the region's true nuclear villain. "All people know very well that Japan has a large quantity of plutonium, which is essential for the production of nuclear weapons," he said. "It is not a secret that Japan is producing nuclear weapons."

But Chu suggested that the NPT decision would not affect ongoing bilateral talks between Tokyo and Pyongyang on the normalization of diplomatic ties. "If the government of Japan apologizes for past aggression against the Korean people and approaches the talks sincerely, there is no reason why the talks should be affected," he said.

Chu warned that North Korea will respond in kind if any country retaliates against Pyongyang for its decision with moves such as imposition of economic sanctions. "If measures are taken to pressure and impose sanctions against North Korea, we will take counter measures in accordance with the character of those steps," he said.

Asked to comment if communist neighbor and ally China had played a role in the decision, Chu reminded journalists that North Korea is a sovereign nation. "The withdrawal of our country from the NPT was decided by our government and was not a question requiring consultation with the government of China," he said. "We have had no consultation with the Chinese Government on this matter, so I can not tell you anything about China's reaction."

China's Foreign Ministry released a statement through XINHUA NEWS AGENCY saying Beijing continues to support the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. China holds that current problems should be "settled properly through consultations in a manner conducive to

the universality of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty," the statement said.

Commentary Defends Withdrawal

SK1203143793 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Commentary by Yun Pyong-son: "Just a Self-Defense Measure by Government of the Republic"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets finally resumed the Team Spirit joint military exercise, a nuclear war exercise against us. Timed to coincide with this, some circles and some member states of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] that follow the United States adopted at its Board of Governors meeting a resolution enforcing special inspections of our military objects. As a result, a grave situation of threatening the nation's sovereignty and security has been created in our country.

In connection with this situation, the seventh meeting of the ninth Central People's Committee of the DPRK was held in Pyongyang on 12 March.

The meeting discussed the situation that forces our nation to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. Proceeding from the urgent demand for staunchly defending and protecting the socialist system, the meeting decided on the withdrawal from the NPT as an exercise of our sovereign rights.

In accordance with this, the DPRK Government announced a statement declaring its withdrawal from the NPT. The decision to withdraw from the NPT is a just and a self-defense step to safeguard the supreme interest of the nation and people. It is a natural exercise of sovereign right.

As we all know, proceeding from the anti-nuclear peace policy, we joined the NPT and sincerely implemented obligations stipulated in this treaty. We concluded the safeguards accord with the IAEA and received IAEA inspections on numerous occasions.

Through this course, the innocence of our peaceful nuclear policy has been clearly proven and the IAEA has stated that it welcomes our cooperative attitude.

However, the United States, a nuclear country which should withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and remove the nuclear threat against us, constantly supplemented its nuclear storage houses in South Korea. It is even staging the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise that threatens us, a non-nuclear state, thus increasing the nuclear threat more undisguisedly.

Moreover, the issue making the situation graver is that the IAEA passed a resolution to enforce special inspections of our military objects which goes beyond its functions.

Nuclear threats on the Korean peninsula are coming from U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South

Korea and from the nuclear development commotion being promoted by the South Korean authorities. Some quarters of the IAEA Secretariat, however, have pertinaciously insisted on inspecting our military objects, which have no relation to nuclear activities. They have talked about nuclear development and the like based on intelligence materials forged by the United States, while disregarding our demand for inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea. This is an act of joining forces with the U.S. anti-Republic commotions to internationalize the DPRK's nuclear issue and to put collective sanctions and pressure on us.

The commotion of the United States and some quarters of the IAEA Secretariat is aimed at disarming us and crushing our socialist system so that it will breakdown. It is an intolerable infringement upon our Republic's right to sovereignty.

We signed the NPT and effectuated the safeguards accord for the purpose of removing the U.S. nuclear threat against us by making the United States withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea. We did it for the purpose of making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone, not for the purpose of undergoing nuclear threats, sanctions, and pressure by the United States and its followers.

If we yield under pressure to the scoundrels and meet their brigandish demands, it will be the start of opening up all our military facilities. This is unthinkable under the situation where the country is divided and we are under severe nuclear threat from the United States.

Our Republic's decision to withdraw from the NPT is a very just measure to protect the country and the people's right to sovereignty and to protect and defend popular masses-oriented socialism of our own style.

Although the U.S. imperialists threaten us with military power and put pressure on us through the international agency, it will never work. Our people will not fall into the trap.

The United States must abandon the old cold war way of thinking and stop at once the Team Spirit joint military exercise—nuclear war exercise. It must also stop commotions in plotting to harm and murder nonnuclear states through the IAEA.

Our Republic's policy to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes will not change. Our people will make every effort to denuclearize the Korean peninsula in the future as they did in the past.

Yun Ki-pok Addresses Pyongyang Report Meeting
SK1103101493 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1422 GMT 9 Mar 93

[Report on speech by Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, at a

Pyongyang City report meeting on 9 March in the Central Youth Hall—portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Yun recording] Comrades: At a time when the entire party, the whole country, and all the people are vigorously struggling to defend the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in a taut state of mobilization, upholding the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander's order, today we significantly greet the 45th anniversary of the publication of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal work, "Against the Election of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence."

The great leader's classical work, "Against the Election of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence," is a historic document which was published at a time when the danger of permanent division was created before our nation and a new turn was required in our people's struggle for national reunification. The work is, therefore, vigorously encouraging and inspiring our people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification today.

When the great leader published this classical work 45 years ago, our people's struggle for the country's reunification and independence faced grave difficulties because of the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression. The U.S. imperialists—who had sneaked into South Korea under the mask of being so-called liberators and protectors following the Japanese imperialists' defeat—viciously perpetrated the maneuvers for enslaving South Korea as their colony and the maneuvers for perpetuating the nation's division while brutally trampling underfoot the Korean people's desire for the complete independence of the country.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, the independent development of the country was extremely deterred, and the danger of its permanent division was created.

With his scientific insight into such a situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the 25th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea on 9 March 1948. He made a historic speech entitled "Against the Election of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence." [applause]

In the speech the great leader extensively revealed the reactionary nature and unjustness of the UN Minor General Assembly's resolution on conducting separate elections in South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Such an illegal resolution by the UN minor General Assembly serves the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression of

attempting to brutally trample underfoot the Korean people's sovereignty and to divide our country permanently. The UN minor General Assembly's resolution which obstructed the democratic reunification and independence of Korea completely ran counter to our national interests and aroused surging indignation among all of the Korean people.

In the historic work, the great leader pointed to the U.S. imperialists' criminal scheme of having brought the Korean question to the United Nations and their unreasonable act of having prevented the Korean people's representatives from participating in the UN General Assembly session for the discussion of the Korean question. He said that this was an act of disregarding and insulting our nation.

In his historic work, referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialists rejected the proposal for withdrawing foreign troops from Korea and that they forced the adoption of an illegal resolution to hold reactionary separate elections in South Korea by using their rubber stamp at the UN General Assembly in a bid to fabricate a puppet regime that would execute their colonial enslavement policy with a handful of pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese elements and national traitors, the great leader declared this was a line of aggression designed to make South Korea a complete colony.

In the work, the great leader made it clear that Korea should become a unified democratic independent sovereign state and elucidated the task for its realization. The great leader proclaimed that to build a unified independent sovereign state, all foreign forces should first of all be withdrawn simultaneously from the North and South. The great leader taught that all the foreign forces should be withdrawn simultaneously from the North and South of Korea, that our nation itself should elect an all-Korean supreme legislative body, that this supreme legislative body should approve the Constitution, and that a genuine democratic people's government should be organized.

In the work, the great leader taught that all the Korean people and the patriotic figures who long for freedom and independence of the fatherland should make every effort to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' cunning plot to divide our country and enslave our people again and launch themselves into a pan-national struggle to oppose the reactionary separate election which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were scheming to hold. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work "Against The Elections of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence" has great significance in terms of both theory and practice in the struggle of our people to bring an end to foreign forces' domination and interference and to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully. [applause]

The great leader's work, above all, clarified that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who tramples down the

independence and sovereignty of the fatherland and the nation's yearning for reunification. By so doing, the work became a militant banner that vigorously inspired all the Korean people in the struggle against the aggressors and splittists.

The work also became a programmatic guideline that elucidated that the decisive strength enabling the fatherland to realize its reunification and independence and sovereignty rests in the Korean people themselves and the method to display this strength.

The great leader's work opened a turning point enabling all the patriotic democratic forces of the North and the South to crush the separate election and separate government maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to wage a vigorous struggle to build a reunified independent sovereign state, thereby vigorously arousing all the Korean people into a pan-national struggle for the reunification and independence of the fatherland. After the publication of the work, the South Korean people who were inspired by it launched themselves into a more daring patriotic struggle to oppose and reject foreign forces and build an independent reunified sovereign state.

The rightist politicians and nationalists of South Korea who found the course of building a reunified independent state in the great leader's historic work launched themselves into a road of patriotism transcending ideology and ideals. Finally in April 1948, the historic North-South joint meeting was held in Pyongyang. Truly, the work published by the great leader "Against the Election of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and for the Achievement of Korea's Reunification and Independence" was an immortal classical work that inflicted damage to the aggressive maneuvers and nation-splitting maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to make our nation colonial slaves once again. It elucidated the bright future of the struggle of our people for the independence and reunification of the country.

I respectfully give the greatest honor and the warmest gratitude with our people's inexhaustible respect and adoration to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of the fatherland reunification, who elucidated the course for our people to follow to win national sovereignty and the country's reunification in the grim days 45 years ago when a grave situation prevailed on the way of our struggle for the independence, sovereignty, and reunification of the fatherland. I give honor to Kim Il-song who has led our people along the ever-victorious road, and who has been wisely leading the struggle for the completion of the *chuche* revolutionary cause and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Yun Ki-pok noted the fact that despite the consistent protest and denunciation of all the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists held separate elections wielding bayonets and fabricated a pro-U.S. puppet

regime in South Korea. He said that whenever their colonial fascist rule ran into a crisis by the South Korean people's strong anti-U.S. antifascist struggle, the U.S. imperialists intensified domination and subjugation of South Korea, replacing the existing stooges with new stooges. Comrade Yun Ki-pok continued:

[Begin Yun Ki-pok recording] Even today when the East-West cold war has been brought to an end and when the North and South have agreed on reconciliation and nonaggression, the U.S. imperialists are still employing the policy of strength and putting military pressure on us without abandoning their ambition to bring us to our knees. The U.S. imperialists absurdly placed blame on us with the so-called suspicion of the North's nuclear development and have begun to conduct a frenzied Team Spirit nuclear war exercise with the South Korean puppets, leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' reckless nuclear war exercise, a very critical [ilchok chukparui] situation has been created in which a war can break out at any time. The South Korean ruling bunch, which attaches greater importance to its collusion with foreign forces than to the promise made with the fellow countrymen, promised reconciliation and nonaggression when it sat with us and followed the foreign forces' confrontational line and divisive line turning their backs to us. By so doing, the South Korean ruling bunch stopped the implementation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization. Fabricating cases designed for an anti-North smear campaign, the South Korean ruling bunch inspired North-South confrontation and is conducting the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise against us for northward invasion.

Furthermore, what cannot be overlooked is the fact that the South Korean authorities are playing the role of a shock brigade in spurring the special nuclear inspection commotion against us by waging the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise in conspiracy with the United States.

In the name of all the Korean people, I scathingly condemn and denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have forcibly occupied South Korea for almost half a century and forced the Korean people to endure incalculable misfortunes and sufferings, and all successive South Korean rulers, who have been making it their business to do anti-national acts running counter to peace and peaceful reunification of the country, following the U.S. imperialist aggressors. [applause]

The United States must look straight at the aspiration and desire of the South Korean people, who long for sovereignty and independence, and abandon its old cold war policy of colonial rule. It must stop at once the adventurous Team Spirit nuclear war exercise and withdraw its aggression troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

The United States is trying to impose unjust special nuclear inspections on us by exploiting some quarters of

the International Atomic Energy Agency. This is an act contrary to the principle of international justice and fairness.

Our people will never allow any special inspection that would infringe upon the national dignity and right to sovereignty. They will respond with stern self-defending measures to unjust pressure and provocations by the U.S. imperialists and their followers. [applause]

By any means in the nineties we should put an end to the national division, which began in the forties, without fail and accomplish the historical cause of reunification of the fatherland, with all the people united under the banner of national sovereignty.

All the Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas should launch as one into the struggle to reunify the fatherland through a confederal system based on the three principles—sovereignty, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity—which was declared by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By doing so, they will accomplish reunification of the fatherland, a long-cherished national desire.

Holding a gun in one hand and a hammer and a sickle in the other hand, all the working people should thoroughly defend and protect the party and the leader and resolutely [kyongyolli] defend socialism of our own style as well as effect a great upsurge in production and construction, upholding the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander.

Our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification is just, and popular masses-centered socialism of our own style is invincible. Let us vigorously go on fighting for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for an ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause, even more firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army. [end recording]

DPRK-PRC Side Criticizes DMZ 'Provocations'

SK1103133393 *Pyongyang Korean Central*
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1210 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Letter by Kim Yon-ki, secretary of the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Military Armistice Commission, to (Edward Si Ozaud), his counterpart of the U.N. forces, on 11 March—read by announcer]

[Text] At a time when the aggressive Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise is entering its mobilization stage, your side successively committed grave military provocations within the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ]. Therefore, I send this message to you.

Recently, in spite of strong protests and denunciations by our people and the world's peace-loving people, your

side has been conducting the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise against our side by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of aggressive armed forces. At the same time, your side has been successively committing grave military provocations against our side in the DMZ where the soldiers of both sides stand in confrontation.

At around 0945 [0045 GMT] on 11 March, your side committed a grave provocation of installing a 12.7-mm large-caliber machine gun at a post approximately 500 meters south of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] marker 0635 and of firing a volley of bullets.

At around 0850 [2350 GMT] on 9 March, your side fired scores of automatic weapon bullets from a post about 1,850 meters south of the MDL marker 0720. At around 0900 [0000 GMT] on 9 March, your side committed such a grave military provocative act of installing a 12.7-mm large-caliber machinegun at a post about 500 meters southeast of the MDL marker 0417. It also threatened military personnel of the opposing side.

Earlier, on 8 and 2 March, your side illegally introduced and installed at different spots of the DMZ 90-mm and 57-mm recoilless guns, and 12.7-mm machine guns.

Such military provocations and violations by your side in the DMZ numbered more than 667 cases for 11 days in March.

By introducing a large number of aggressive armed forces from overseas bases and by mobilizing the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean puppet forces, your side is conducting the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise to invade the northern half of the Republic. Your side is also successively committing military provocations in the frontline area. This wantonly violates paragraphs 6, 10, 12 and 14 of the Armistice Agreement. These are also premeditated acts designed to further aggravate the prevailing tense situation and to ignite the fuse of a war.

We regard such acts as very grave and strongly protest and denounce the acts. In addition, our side strongly demands that a responsible step be taken to prevent the recurrence of such acts.

If your side continues to persist in military provocations despite our repeated protests and warnings, it would be held wholly responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

Joint ROK-U.S. Team Spirit Exercise Reported

Kang Song-san Denounces Exercise

*SK1203030793 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0100 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[12 March "press statement" by Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council and head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks—read by announcer]

[Text] The supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA] on 8 March declared a semi-war state to the entire country, all the people, and the entire armed forces in connection with the grave situation of nuclear war created before the country and the nation by the aggressive Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise brought on by the United States and the South Korean authorities, and issued an order that all the members of the three services of the KPA, the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Militia, and Red Youth Guards enter into full combat mobilization readiness and for all the people to effect great upswings in socialist economic construction with the hammer and sickle in one hand and with a gun in the other.

The KPA supreme commander's order solemnly declared that if the United States and the South Korean authorities provoke a new war, our people and People's Army will fight to the end for the party and the leader and for the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style that was won with blood, inflict annihilating damage on aggressors and once again display the dignity and honor of heroic Korean people. It warned resolutely that the enemies should clearly realize that they may not touch an inch of ground and even one plant of our republic.

On account of the maneuver by the United States and the South Korean authorities to provoke a new war, a grave touch-and-go situation in which a nuclear war can break out at any moment has already been created in our country at this time. Therefore, I recognize the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander's order as a very patriotic, peace-loving, just, and self-defensive measure to defend the security of our Republic and our people and wholly support and welcome it.

As everyone knows, in the past few years, the North and South adopted and effectuated the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization to achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification. The North and South authorities also solemnly pledged before the nation to put this into practice. At various opportunities we showed that we valued dialogue, and repeatedly and strongly urged the South Korean authorities to stop antidiologue maneuvers and the antipeace Team Spirit joint military exercise which runs counter to the position agreed upon between the two sides of sincerely implementing matters.

The world's conscience denounces South Korean authorities who follow outside forces in conducting the adventurous nuclear war exercise which runs counter to the trend of the times. They also patiently demanded the return to the position of dialogue and peace.

However, in answer to our earnest and sincere efforts to value dialogue and implement the agreement and the voice of the world's conscience, the South Korean authorities resumed the brigandish Team Spirit-93 nuclear war exercise with the United States.

The Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise has entered into an actual training stage. This is a nuclear war exercise which unsparingly reveals its aggressive character.

In addition to its original field maneuvers, the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise added the training of staff officers. Participating are not only the many commanding and staff officers of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force who will directly command the nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, but vessels and up-to-date technology and combat equipment and quick reaction deployment forces from the U.S. continent and U.S. military bases in the Asian and Pacific region like Guam, Hawaii, and Japan.

Therefore no one can predict when the adventurous nuclear war exercise, which is being carried out under this kind of circumstance, will become an actual war and spread the flames of aggression on the northern half of our Republic to ultimately impute nuclear disaster on the whole nation. Regardless of this fact, the South Korean authorities announced a reduction in the scale of forces in the Team Spirit joint military exercise and said that it would last for a shorter period of time than exercises held before. This is nothing but a scheme to calm the enormous protest and denunciation from home and abroad.

The whole nation that loves justice and peace and the world's peace-loving people earnestly desire that by implementing the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization between the North and South, a new chapter can be opened in our country for improved relations between the North and South and that the Korean peninsula, devoid of confrontation and aggression, will achieve reconciliation and peace. Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities ignored this, and by following the United States, found fault with our nonexistent nuclear issue and enforced the nation's massacre war exercise with outside forces. Not only an antinational act going against the principle of national independence, it is also apparent to all that the outbreak of war—a nuclear war—on the Korean peninsula at this time would destroy our 3,000-ri of territory and our whole nation.

We can never tolerate the traitorous acts of the South Korean authorities of bringing irreversible and grave danger to the nation by conducting the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise in collusion with foreign forces, rupturing dialogue with fellow countrymen, and violating agreements between the North and the South.

We did not conduct dialogue with the South Korean authorities and sign the North-South agreement with them just to witness this dangerous situation today where peace in the country is destroyed and where the nation falls into the calamity of a nuclear war. We cannot help but be disappointed and deplore the fact that the South Korean authorities have led the situation in the

country to an extremely dangerous brink of war in collusion with foreign forces irrespective of dialogue and agreement, thus proving that they lack the sense of national independence. The South Korean authorities should hold themselves responsible to the nation for drastically deteriorating North-South relations which had been developing well and for leading the situation in the country to a grave [ilchok chukparui] situation, and act with discretion.

Our people and soldiers of the People's Army are all in full combat readiness, upholding the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander to defend the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style and peace in the country. The governments and peoples of various countries of the world who love justice and peace welcome and support our just self-defensive measure as a positive step in defending peace in Korea and security in Asia and the world and expressing firm solidarity with our people in their just cause.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should not run wild recklessly but squarely face our people's indomitable will to defend national dignity and peace in the country under the wise leadership of the great leader and the great party which is actively supported and encouraged by mankind's conscience. We do not want war, but we do not intend to beg for peace at the expense of our national dignity. The United States should stop the nuclear war fire game and withdraw all its aggressor forces including its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded consistently by our people and the world's peace-loving people.

The South Korean authorities should clearly realize that they are digging their own graves in their collusion with foreign forces to make the country and the nation victims of major powers.

If the present rulers of South Korea truly want to implement reason-prevailing politics [munmin chong-chi], they should have decided to review from a position of national independence and consequently suspend the decision to resume the nuclear war exercise which their predecessors agreed to by yielding to the pressure of foreign forces. Nevertheless, they continue to ride the war chariot their predecessors wrongly chose to ride. This leads us to doubt their aspiration for the country's peace and peaceful reunification. We will watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities from the viewpoint of the principle of national independence.

[Dated] 12 March 1993, Pyongyang.

Rallies Protest Exercise

SK1203112693 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—Mass rallies were held in Pyongsong city, the seat of South Pyongan Province, and Kaesong municipality, a city abutting on

the Military Demarcation Line of Korea, to fulfil the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

At the rallies the speakers said a very dangerous situation has been created on the Korean peninsula in which a nuclear war may break out any minute due to the ongoing adventurous "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets.

They said the order of the respected comrade supreme commander declaring a semi-war state to the whole country, all the people and the whole army was a very just self-defensive measure to firmly safeguard the socialist country and the gains of the revolution from the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and provide against the aggressors' reckless war gamble.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges dare to provoke another war on this land, our people and People's Army will rise as one and deal an annihilating blow to the aggressors and demonstrate the dignity and honor of heroic Korea again, the speakers noted.

Messages of pledge to respected supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the rallies.

They marched through streets in a demonstration at the end of the rallies.

9-11 Mar Exercises Reported

SK1203113993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now more frantically staging the criminal "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises, according to military sources.

Air nuclear attack exercises were held in the sky above river South Han on March 10 and 11. Mobilized in the exercises for a forestalling nuclear attack upon the northern half of Korea were scores of "B-1B" nuclear strategic bombers, "F-117" stealth fighter bombers and "F-16" and "F-15" nuclear-capable fighter bombers.

Formations of fighter bombers and pursuit-assault planes based in Japan and the Pacific launched a joint air strike exercise in the sky above Tanyang, Pyongchang and Yaju in coordination with fighters of the U.S. Air Force present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet airforce on March 10.

Some 200 fighter bombers, assault planes, pursuit-assault planes, observation planes, electronic jamming planes and other warplanes participated in air battle exercises for air supremacy in the sky above Kunwi, Yongwol and Umsong on March 11. An overseas-based "RC-135" strategic reconnaissance plane joined them.

On March 10 about 700 warplanes were mobilized in the air war games.

Ground units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and South Korean puppet army units moved to Yinje, Suwon, Pyongchang and Pyongtaek and staged war games for a total attack on the North under the support of hundreds of planes, tanks and armoured cars and hundreds of large-calibre guns on March 10 and 11.

Airborne troops of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army "commandoes" were dropped on the areas adjacent to the demilitarized zone of the Military Demarcation Line to stage espionage and surprise strike exercises on March 9 and 10.

The U.S. imperialists were frantic in landing operation and sea battle exercises, keeping extra-large aircraft carrier "Independence" manoeuvring in the sea off Pohang. Marine corps of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army were massed in the sea off Uljin and Yongdok to launch landing operation and sea attack operation exercises under the support of carrier-based aircraft on March 10. Some 150 cruisers, destroyers, submarines, landing crafts escort ships and other warships were mobilized there.

Commentary Details Deployments

SK1103233193 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Mar 93

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "Don't Run Amok Recklessly"]

[Text] As a full-fledged practical mobilization stage of the criminal Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise is near at hand, aggressive troops and equipment from the U.S. mainland and its bases abroad are on a large scale mobilized and deployed in South Korea. According to reports, thousands of Army, Navy, and Air Force troops from the bases on U.S. mainland and in the Pacific on 5 March alone were mobilized and deployed to operational areas in South Korea by large cargo planes and ships and entered into a combat posture.

In addition, the 18,372-ton amphibious unit command ship "Blue Ridge" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which will command an adventurous landing operation that culminates in the Team Spirit-93 war exercise, sneaked into a port in the area of South Korea on 5 March. The U.S. imperialists that day also mobilized and deployed 12 nuclear-capable F-15 fighter-bombers in the bases of the U.S. Air Force occupying South Korea from the Kadena Air Force base in Okinawa, Japan to have them participate in the Team Spirit-93 war exercise.

According to another source, a large supersonic strategic bomber "B-1B" will participate in the upcoming Team Spirit war exercise for the first time. F-117 Stealth bombers and "Patriot" ground to air missiles, which were used in the Persian Gulf war, will also be mobilized. The South Korean puppet army and the U.S. Army occupying South Korea already entered into a combat posture. Tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggressive

troops; large-caliber guns, including hundreds of 155-mm and 105-mm howitzers; reconnaissance patrol heavy tanks and armored-vehicles; various kinds of planes; and many warships, which are planned to be used in the bases abroad, are literally and increasingly transforming South Korea into a dangerous powder magazine which will explode even at a touch. These facts clearly show that the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise has entered a very dangerous stage and is what the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are aiming at through this war exercise.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities assert that they are conducting the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise because we are developing nuclear weapons. However, this is a sophistry which cannot convince anyone. The inspections already conducted many times by the International Atomic Energy Agency clearly confirmed that we do not develop nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are conducting the Team Spirit war exercise, which they had suspended before we received nuclear inspections, by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of troops at a time when our innocence was proved. This tells us that they are attempting to provoke a war to invade the North at all costs by resorting to a preemptive strike by means of nuclear weapons under the pretext of frustrating nuclear development.

At the same time as the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise entered a full-fledged stage, B-1B strategic bombers, which carry 38 nuclear bombs each, on 5 March flew to the sky over South Korea from the bases abroad and conducted exercises for nuclear bomb drops for as long as two hours in accordance with a premeditated nuclear war scenario. This verifies their attempt to invade the North. A commotion over the Team Spirit-93 war exercise conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities creates an acute, touch-and-go situation on the Korean peninsula, under which war may break out at any time.

While enormous troops and war equipment, which are enough for them to wage one whole [ongun hanaui] act of modern war, are mobilized, the war exercise is being conducted in a three dimensional manner in the sky, on the land, and in the sea. Therefore, no one can predict when this exercise will be shifted into a real combat.

Over 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed and the nuclear war exercise is being conducted in South Korea. Under these conditions, this may lead to an uncontrollable nuclear war if any accidental incident triggers military clashes. This is why our people and the world's peace-loving people express a deep concern over the Team Spirit-93 war exercise conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and cannot repress a surge of their hatred and indignation against the rascals.

Although the rascals are trying to satisfy their ambition to invade the North by mobilizing all kinds of modern

war means, they are miscalculating. Our people are not such people as will be scared by the Team Spirit-93 war exercise conducted by the rascals. Our People's Army is not such an army as will retreat for fear of war.

Our people do not want a war. However, they will not beg for peace at the cost of having their dignity trampled on. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets set a fire on war, our people will vigorously rise unanimously and deal a deadly blow to the aggressors, thus displaying the dignity and honor of the heroic Korean people to the world again.

The rascals should squarely look at our people's will and should not run amok recklessly.

NODONG SINMUN Condemns Exercise

*SK1203112493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027
GMT 12 Mar 93*

[“What Do They Seek Through ‘Team Spirit 93’?”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA)—The “Team Spirit 93” joint military exercises which are going on at the full-dress stage of field action are a preliminary war, a test nuclear war to make an overall “preemptive strike” at the frontline and the rear of the DPRK at one and the same time, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

Recalling that aggression forces were rapidly hurled into the “Team Spirit 93” from U.S. bases in the mainland and the Asia-Pacific region as well as the South Korean puppet army, the local colonial mercenaries, and nuclear and chemical weapons and means of electronic warfare as a whole, the article says:

The U.S. imperialists invited even high-ranking officers of the Japanese “Self-Defense Forces” to participate in the joint operation of the war game under the name of “inspection”.

The war game is aimed at perfecting the formation and commanding system of the combined forces to invade the northern half of Korea and examining and confirming the feasibility of the comprehensive coordinated commanding system of the aggression forces hurled from overseas bases and the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the colonial native army units for Northward invasion.

They also seek in this to carry out a combined joint operation involving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the South Korean puppet army and even the forces of satellite countries in a war of aggression against the northern half of Korea.

No one can guarantee that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers would not switch over to an all-out attack at the northern half of Korea under the pretext of “checking the North’s nuclear development”, having

concentrated and deployed aggression forces in South Korea for the "Team Spirit 93" joint military exercises.

It is a mistake if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers think they can bring the Korean people to their knees by unleashing a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists had better draw a proper lesson from the ignominious defeat they sustained at the hands of the Korean people 40 years ago, and act with discretion.

Commentary on 'War Gamble'

SK1203000693 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0027 GMT 11 Mar 93

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Mar commentary: "Three-Dimensional Attack Operations To Invade the North"]

[Text] From the first day of beginning the actual mobilization stage of the Team Spirit joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets reek of the smell of gunpowder.

On 9 March, large-scale landing operation exercises were conducted in Pohang, on the east. A fleet of carriers of the U.S. Seventh Fleet; hundreds of combat ships; B1-B strategic bombers; Stealth fighter-bombers; vertical take-off planes; radio-controlled reconnaissances; cannons of various types; the U.S. ground warfare forces; the armed forces of the U.S. Third Marine's special troops; and the puppet marines were mobilized into the landing operation exercises.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are raving that the Pohang landing operations were the largest scale in history. In the mean time, the U.S. forces and the puppet forces conducted air interception exercises to seize air supremacy at Suwon Air bases. The so-called Chief of the General Staff of the puppet air forces got on a F-5 fighter and personally commanded the war gamble.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has been brought to a more dangerous phase where a war may break out at any time because of such war hysterics by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers across South Korea.

The war exercises, which the enemies are now conducting, are more offensive and adventurous in character and content than ever before. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have resumed the Team Spirit war gamble which had been discontinued. This proceeded from their criminal attempt to stifle our Republic which has vigorously advanced along the road of socialism.

With such a sinister aim in mind, the U.S. imperialists have employed in the war gamble the scenario of precisely bombing and destroying the opposite side's pivotal command-control devices, such as the army command,

radar facilities, and air bases, at the initial stage of an emergency on the Korean peninsula.

For the first time, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling quarters mobilized new operation equipments—including, B1-B strategic bombers, radio-controlled fighters, F-117A Stealth fighter-bombers, patriot interception missiles—into the Team Spirit joint military exercise. The United States is mobilizing such new-type operation equipments into the exercises. The United States has been proud that the efficiency of their high technological weapons was proved at the Gulf war. This shows that the United States is trying to employ this method, which it already used in the other regions of the world, to invade our Republic.

Various operation exercises conducted on 9 March alone more clearly confirmed the offensive character of the Team Spirit-93 war gamble. At the early dawn, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets landed the Pohang coast and secured a bridgehead, under the fire support of the guns of warships and airplanes. They successively conducted the war gamble of attacking the targets in the depths of inland areas. The exercises are ones simulating a landing attack at the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets conducted not only flying corps exercises to seize the so-called air supremacy but also the ground warfare forces parachute exercises to attack the rear of the opposite side. They also conducted the operation exercises of dispatching enormous armed forces to the areas near the Military Demarcation Line.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are actually putting into practice their criminal attempt to swallow our Republic through three-dimensional attacking operations from the sea, the ground, and the sky. Facts once again clearly show that the Team Spirit-93 joint military exercise is a preliminary war to invade the North.

Considering that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets openly mobilized the military forces, called northward-invasion troops, into exercises and that the Chief of the Joint Staff of the puppet air forces got on a fighter to personally command the war gamble, we can see how indiscreet their hysterics to invade the North are.

Everyone can easily predict that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets may ignite the fuse of a war at any time, by using the enormous mobilized forces under the pretext of war exercises.

The United States and the South Korean authorities advertised as if they would resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise by using the North's nonexistent nuclear suspicion as a pretext. This is nothing but a scenario to cover up their vicious attempt to invade the North.

It is too natural that the Team Spirit joint military exercise, frantically conducted in South Korea, should evoke the surging indignation and denunciations of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

In hearty response to the order of the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, our people and People's Army should assume the complete combat mobilization posture in firm unity around the party and the leader and should keenly watch every move of the enemies.

Should the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets dare touch an inch of the soil or a blade of grass of our Republic, our people and one-a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces would mete out a stern punishment to the aggressors.

'Alert,' 'Mobilized' Posture Stressed

*SK1203072693 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0006 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 11 March editorial: "Let Us Live and Work Revolutionarily In an Alert and Mobilized Posture"]

[Text] Today our country is in a state of semi-war. The grave situation created by the reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges demands that all of our party members and workers vigorously accelerate revolution and construction in a more alert and mobilized posture than ever before.

All party members and workers should revolutionarily live and work by upholding the order of the respected comrade supreme commander according to the demand of the prevailing situation.

Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out: Under the situation in which we are acutely confronted with the enemy, we should always live and work in an alert, mobilized posture. We should not pursue idleness and lavishness for even a moment. All functionaries should organize works and life in a more revolutionary manner in compliance with the demand of today's strained situation.

Today our people are advancing the socialist cause by crushing various challenges of the imperialists and their stooges. Our people, who are carrying out the revolution, should not permit even the slightest degree of idleness or relaxation. It is a unique fighting spirit of our people to live and work revolutionarily in an alert, mobilized position.

Revolution and construction can be advanced only by fierce struggle against the class enemies. Even if revolutionary tasks are enormous and the enemy intensifies its desperate offensive, we should live and work in a more revolutionary manner and in an alert posture.

Moreover, with the grave touch-and-go situation created in our country in which a war may break out at any

moment due to new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, all people should resolutely counter the malicious maneuvers of aggression of the enemy by heightening revolutionary vigilance more highly than ever before.

It is an important demand for successfully implementing gigantic revolutionary tasks that we face and for defending and protecting socialism of our own style in which people live and work revolutionarily.

Today, under the party's guidance, our people are vigorously carrying out the struggle to achieve the magnificent plans and strategy for socialist construction.

For us to consolidate our might and become invincible by effecting constant upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction, all people should revolutionarily live and work in an alert and mobilized posture and should beat the drum of revolution so that it resounds loudly throughout the country.

Party members and workers should, above all, have the firm revolutionary determination to thoroughly accomplish the order of the respected comrade supreme commander. His order for the entire nation, all people and the entire army to enter into the state of semi-war is our revolution's very demand, and our people's will and faith.

The order of the supreme commander is an extremely just self-defense measure for reliably defending the security of our Republic and people in today's grave situation and for firmly safeguarding the socialist cause.

The order reflects the desire and demand of our party and people to defend our socialist system and revolutionary gains to the last by treasuring them as their own life, and reflects the aspirations of the world's revolutionary people for peace and justice.

The hearts of our revolutionary fighters are filled only with the absolute and unconditional spirit of implementing the order of our comrade supreme commander.

All party members and workers should live and work only according to the demands of comrade supreme commander's orders by cherishing it deep within their hearts.

When all people unanimously rise in the struggle to accomplish the order of our comrade supreme commander by upholding it, our might will be strengthened a hundred and a thousand times over and the enemy will not be able to trample even an inch of the land or a blade of grass in our Republic.

All party members and workers should keenly watch every movement of the enemy with heightened revolutionary vigilance and should assume a posture of complete combat mobilization readiness so as to crush any provocation of the enemy in a single stroke, at any time, and at any place.

Confrontation with the imperialists is a confrontation of ideology and faith and a confrontation of strength. When our might is strong, no aggressors can dare provoke us, no matter how arrogant and insolent they are.

It is therefore important for all the people to assume the posture of complete combat mobilization readiness in order to resolutely crush the enemy's aggressive maneuver. All party members and working people should have death-defying determination to play the role of a gun or bomb in the holy struggle to defend and protect the respected comrade supreme commander and to become a 1990's version of Hero Yi Su-pok, thus assuming the posture of complete combat mobilization readiness.

The Team Spirit joint military exercise conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is thoroughly aggressive in its content and nature. It is a preparatory war and a test nuclear war to launch a surprise preemptive strike on our Republic. Our people can never allow the U.S. imperialists to trample underfoot our holy fatherland and to violate our people's national dignity and right to independence.

By upholding the order of the respected comrade supreme commander and being filled with faith and optimism of victory, all officers and men of the Korean People's Army [KPA] and all members of the Korean People's Security Force [KPSF], the Red Worker-Peasant Militia [RWPM], and the Red Youth Guards [RYG] should vigorously launch a struggle to resolutely smash a new war provocation maneuver by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and to gloriously defend the dignity of our Republic and socialism. All soldiers should keenly watch every movement of the enemies with heightened revolutionary vigilance and protect the fatherland defense line, making it impregnable.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are alert for every possible chance to invade our Republic. The KPA officers and men and the RWPM and RYG members should assume the posture of complete combat mobilization readiness so as to crush any provocation of the enemy at a single stroke at any time and any place. All KPA officers and men and all the RWPM and RYG members should be deeply aware of the fact that the outcome of a battle depends on their political ideological preparation. They should more firmly adhere to the order of the respected comrade supreme commander as stern order to reliably defend the security of the party, the leader [suryong], the fatherland, and the people by following the examples of Hero Kim Chin in the 1930's; Hero Yi Su-pok in the 1950's; and Hero Kim Kwang-chol in the 1990's. If the enemies attack us, they should firmly prepare themselves in a political ideological manner and a military technological way so they can shower a fire of revenge on the imperialist aggressors at a single stroke. The party members and working people should smash the enemies' challenge and

aggressive maneuver by effecting a great productive upsurge in all fields and units.

We cannot stop or slow the speed of an advance because a new war provocation maneuver by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is severe. In a state of semi-war, as we have today, the revolutionary task that we carry out is the same as a combat mission. For everyone to overfulfill without fail a combat goal assigned to him without fail in an advance of the 1990's and to create miracles and innovation is to smash the enemies' aggressive maneuver and to defend the fatherland.

All party members and working people should keep in mind the importance and significance attached to our party's achievement of its magnificent plans and strategy for socialist economic construction, thus bringing about an endless productive upsurge in all the sectors and units of national economy. Party members and working people in major sectors of the national economy, including the coal industry, electric power industry, and the metal industry, should brilliantly achieve the party's magnificent plans and strategy for economic construction by effecting a great productive upsurge.

The party organizations should firmly arm all the party members and working people with our party's chuche-oriented view of war in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation, thus making them solidly defend our socialist fatherland for the honor of Korea of chuche.

Our party does not want war. However, it is never afraid of war. We should not beg the imperialists for peace but seize it through struggle. It is our party's chuche-oriented view of war to resolutely drive back any enemy who attempts to infringe upon our people's right to independence and our nation's dignity.

The party organizations should make them meet a confrontation with the imperialists with death-defying determination by firmly arming the party members and working people with our party's chuche-oriented view of war. In this way, they should brilliantly adhere to the dignity and honor of the fatherland and the nation.

At the same time, the party organizations should endlessly intensify the work to give them class education so that all party members and working people can fight with the rascals to the last moment with a burning hatred against the enemies and an uncompromising spirit of struggle spirit. All the party members and working people should live and work in a revolutionary manner with great national pride, in which they advance by following the tested leadership of the respected comrade supreme commander. Thus, let us resolutely check and frustrate the enemies' reckless aggressive maneuver and defend completely the socialist fatherland.

South Korea**Reaction To DPRK Nonproliferation Withdrawal****'Government Statement'**

SK1203125893 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1210 GMT 12 Mar 93

[“Government statement on North Korea’s announcement of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty” by O In-hwan, Information Minister and Government spokesman, in the Office of the Secretariat of North-South Dialogue in Seoul on 12 March—recorded]

[Text] On 12 March, North Korea announced that it will withdraw from the Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. We regard this as a grave challenge to the worldwide nuclear nonproliferation system and as a serious act of eliminating trust in all agreements between the North and South, including the basic agreement, the joint denuclearization declaration and annex agreements which were already agreed upon by the North and South.

North Korea’s decision to withdraw from the NPT with an excuse which cannot convince anyone arouses people’s greater suspicions on its nuclear weapons development.

North Korea’s abandonment of its obligation as a non-nuclear state will be a serious threat not only to the stability on the Korean peninsula but also to peace and security of the world. North Korea will be held totally responsible for the aggravation of tensions between the North and South and for international sanctions.

Our government urges North Korea to immediately revoke its statement on withdrawal from the NPT and to allow nuclear inspections requested by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in a resolution adopted at its Board of Governors meeting on 25 February. In addition, our government calls on North Korea to promptly respond to mutual inspections of the North and the South according to the joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Our government warns that it is fully prepared to immediately and resolutely deal with any provocative threat which North Korea may launch after the announcement of its withdrawal from NPT.

North Faces 'Severe Sanctions'

SK1203035593 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0303 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] In connection with North Korea’s announcement of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], the government said that North Korea will face severe sanctions from the international community in the future and that North Korea is totally responsible for this consequence.

A high-ranking government official said that North Korea has not yet officially informed the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] of its decision to withdraw from the NPT but that as soon as North Korea withdraws from the NPT, the United Nations will have all the authority to deal with the North Korean nuclear issue. He said that the UN Security Council will be convened soon to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue. He then added that now that the international community has consensus that the North Korean nuclear suspicion should be clarified, the discussion at the United Nations will lead to such a resolution on limitless inspections as is applied to Iraq.

Government Meets in Emergency Session

SK1203081093 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 93 p 1

[Text] The government held an emergency meeting today in connection with North Korea’s decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and decided to closely cooperate with the United States, Japan, and China in deterring North Korea’s nuclear development.

A government official said that “North Korea’s decision to withdraw from the NPT has lain bare to the international community its intention to develop nuclear weapons.”

The official said that “accordingly, this issue [North Korea’s nuclear issue] has not become just a issue between the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and North Korea, but an issue related to the maintenance of world peace. It is likely that it will become inevitable for the UN Security Council to take active measures on the issue.”

The official said that the NPT stipulates that treaty member countries shall inform the IAEA of their decision to withdraw from the treaty three months before they actually withdraw, if they want to withdraw from the international organization. Therefore, the exact time of North Korea’s withdrawal from the NPT will be June, three months from now.

The official added that “accordingly, the IAEA will take necessary steps on North Korea’s withdrawal before June.”

He said: It is likely that the IAEA will soon report all of the results of its inspections in North Korea to the UN Security Council.

Foreign Ministry 'Extremely Concerned'

SK1203092193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—The Seoul government went into emergency task force meetings Friday on North Korea’s announcement of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

Foreign, unification, and defense ministers meet with chief and senior presidential secretaries and officials of the Agency for National Security Planning in the evening to draw up Seoul's countermeasures to North Korea's unexpected action. An inter-ministerial meeting already opened immediately after North Korea's announcement.

Officials of the inter-Korean Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) will also convene an emergency meeting Saturday to decide whether to demand a commission session with North Korea, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Pyongyang defied the international community by announcing its withdrawal from NPT. "The withdrawal (from the treaty) is a well-justified self-defensive measure against the nuclear war maneuvers of the United States and the unjust act of the officials of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)," a North Korean Government statement said.

The action came after IAEA demanded to see two suspected North Korean nuclear sites on a March 25 deadline.

"We are extremely concerned at North Korea's announcement of its withdrawal since it is an act of challenge to the global trend for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and a serious threat to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and of the world," the South Korean Foreign Ministry said in its reaction statement.

North Korea's action only deepens suspicion against its nuclear program, it said, "we strongly urge North Korea to cancel two suspected nuclear sites as demanded by the IAEA Board of Governors on Feb. 25."

The ministry instructed Kong No-myong, Seoul-side chairman of the JNCC, to cancel his visit to Japan on his way back from the United States to attend a Saturday morning meeting.

South Korean Ambassador to Vienna Yi Si-yong, currently on a trip, was ordered to return immediately to his post to contact IAEA officials to discuss joint measures.

Envoys to Japan, the United States, China, and Russia were instructed to contact officials of their host countries to gather their reaction and to discuss further actions.

"Our immediate measure is to see how IAEA Director-General Hans Blix will handle the matter," said the Foreign Ministry official.

"North Korea's action is non-compliance of its safeguards agreement with the IAEA. The agency, therefore, will take 'appropriate' actions against North Korea," he said.

Attempt To Keep Nuclear Option

SK1203081893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT
12 Mar 93

[By Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea's nuclear problem returned to point zero Friday with its announcement that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

Withdrawal from NPT automatically releases North Korea from the obligations of the safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), meaning no more inspections of nuclear sites. Domestically, it gives more public credence to South Korean conservatives who oppose flexibility toward North Korea and who discourage any forward steps in inter-Korean relations by the new administration.

The announcement comes before the IAEA's March 25 deadline for North Korea to accept special inspection of suspected locations, and there could be no clearer message than this that Pyongyang will not open up its nuclear program to international scrutiny.

It shatters more than year-long efforts to bring North Korea to full nuclear watch that began with the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korean soil and followed with the adoption of the inter-Korean declaration for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, North Korea's much-awaited signing of a safeguards accord and six IAEA inspections in North Korea.

North Korea had threatened to leave the NPT ever since the IAEA started demanding a special inspection, but officials here brushed aside the possibility because they thought that North Korea would then be digging its own grave.

Pyongyang's decision is, indeed, nearly suicidal. North Korea is breaking no international law by leaving the NPT and the safeguards accord, but it gives the world community a free hand to take whatever punitive measures it sees fit.

The IAEA is now certain to take the matter to the U.N. Security Council, which will impose various sanctions and throw Pyongyang into further international isolation. North Korea has, in short, voluntarily subjected itself to a global bashing since NPT withdrawal is an international issue.

Pyongyang risks losing the support of China, which was most sympathetic to its position in the past, because not even Beijing can go against the international consensus of preventing nuclear proliferation.

Why North Korea decided to take this chance, especially when global interest is in preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, is unclear as yet. A possibility being given wide credence is that it has already stockpiled a sufficient quantity of plutonium and other

nuclear materials to produce weapons and is making a desperate attempt to hide the fact from the international community.

Suspicion against North Korea actually escalated after the IAEA began inspections of the Yongbyon nuclear complex in June last year. The Vienna-based agency suspects Pyongyang may already have produced "kilograms" of plutonium and that it intentionally delayed signing a safeguards accord, due within 18 months of joining the NPT, for five years to pursue its nuclear weapons program. It takes 7kg to 8kg of plutonium to make one atomic bomb. If the 5-megawatt nuclear reactor in Yongbyon has been in continuous operation for the past six years, North Korea could have at least 30 kilograms of plutonium in a secret store.

But North Korea keeps refusing the IAEA access to the two most suspicious sites, believed to contain waste from plutonium extraction. Inspection was critical to determining how much plutonium Pyongyang has. But some officials say North Korea may be bluffing.

There are procedural hitches to Friday's announcement. North Korea has to notify all 153 other NPT members and the Security Council three months in advance of the date on which it intends to withdraw from the treaty. Even if Friday's announcement is accepted as notification, North Korea's membership in the treaty remains valid for three months and gives it time to change its mind.

There is still a chance that this is just verbal grandstanding to show the world that North Korea will not succumb to pressure, these officials say. But just a threat or not, Friday's announcement shows how much North Korea is willing to risk to keep its nuclear option intact.

Official: Diplomats Denied DPRK Government Offices

SK1203094993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0940 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—A government official, commenting on the press report that North Korea had ordered foreign diplomats out of Pyongyang, said Friday afternoon there was no way to confirm the report.

"But, we have an intelligence report that North Korea has since several days before denied foreigners in Pyongyang any access to public offices of North Korea," the official said.

He added that it is not known whether such a step was a follow-up measure of the North's recent declaration of a quasi-war time state in connection with the Team Spirit military exercise in the South.

On the report that telephone links have been interrupted between Beijing and Pyongyang, the official said it seems

the disruption was due to a technical problem stemming from the recent replacement of their communications facilities.

Yi In-mo Repatriation Plans Stand

SK1203092693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0913 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—The government intends to push ahead with the repatriation of Yi In-mo, a self-styled North Korean war correspondent caught in the South during the Korean war, to North Korea as planned without regard to North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Choe Pyong-bo, spokesman for the National Unification Board, said Friday he understands that the government will soon announce its official stand toward Pyongyang's withdrawal through close consultations among related government offices.

"But, we will promote the repatriation of Yi to the North as planned despite North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT," Choe said.

The government formally decided on Thursday to allow the ailing old man to return to the North at the soonest possible date without any strings attached, and on Friday proposed to the North a liaison officials' contact to discuss procedures for his return.

Government Seeks Talks

SK1203033493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government on Friday proposed to North Korea that their liaison officers meet on Tuesday to discuss the date and procedures for the repatriation of Yi In-mo, a 76-year-old former North Korean guerrilla. The Southern-side chief of the South-North liaison office, Son In-kyo, sent a telephone message to his North Korean counterpart, Cho Pong-chun, making the proposal.

"Our government has decided to unconditionally allow Yi to visit the North to meet his family from the perspective of national reconciliation and humanitarian cause," the message said.

Son said the South would send two liaison officers to the contact and asked the North to take corresponding steps. The suggested site was the conference room of the neutral nations supervisory commission at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The proposal was tendered a day after the South Korean Government decided to return the tenacious communist as early as this month. Yi came South as a member of the North Korean Army during the Korean war but was captured in 1952 as a partisan on Mt. Chiri.

The North Korean media did not mention Seoul's decision on Yi's repatriation in reports Friday, but talked only about the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's recent visit to Yi in hospital.

DPRK Envoy: North Expects No Help From Russia in War

SK1203005293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT
12 Mar 93

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (YONHAP)—North Korean Ambassador to Russia Son Song-pil said Thursday that if a second Korean war broke out, North Korea did not expect any support from Russia, the ITAR-TASS News Agency reports.

Son told a press conference that North Korea would resist South Korea and the United States with its own strength and potential in an emergency, ITAR-TASS said. "Our people do not want war, but they do not fear it," he was quoted as saying.

The South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" military exercise was "an act of provocation and a rehearsal of a large-scale war against North Korea" and "we are not going to sit on our hands," Son said.

By resuming Team Spirit after a break of one year, the United States and South Korea had practically disrupted enforcement of the Pyongyang-Seoul agreement on reconciliation and non-aggression, cooperation and exchanges, and the declaration of a nuclear-free Korea, thus bringing the peninsula to the brink of a new war, he said.

Pyongyang To Host UNDP Meeting on Tumen River Project

SK1103141793 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 11
Mar 93 p 1

[Report by Beijing-based correspondent Choe Tu-sam]

[Text] A meeting of the UN Development Program [UNDP] on the Tumen River development project is scheduled to be held in Pyongyang for two consecutive days beginning 9 May, a Beijing-based UN official said on 10 March.

The delegates from six countries concerned—the ROK, North Korea, China, Japan, Russia, and Mongolia—and the UNDP will attend this meeting. The major topic to be discussed at the meeting will be the installation of a "UN special city," a plan proposed by the UNDP as a measure to settle the objections put forth by some of the countries concerned on the sacrifice of their territorial sovereignty as a result of the Tumen River project, the UN official said.

Official: U.S. ROK Market Report 'One-Sided'

SK1203075093 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 Mar 93 p 10

[Text] Many Ministry of Finance [MOF] officials express worry that an American Chamber of Commerce [AmCham] in Korea report may misrepresent Seoul's financial reform program.

They said the AmCham's latest annual draft report, unless modified, may lead U.S. policy makers into misunderstanding Seoul's financial market practices.

Many MOF officials made the comment after reviewing a draft of the annual report put out by AmCham Korea for official comment.

An MOF official said, "We find many contents of the report are outdated and one-sided."

He said that AmCham stated "the Korean authorities tightly regulate the Korean banking market." Such comments like that have appeared in the recent reports despite the significant liberalization steps taken over the past few years, he added.

"I have a feeling that AmCham has a fixed perception that Korea's financial market is still tightly regulated," he said, adding that Seoul has solved almost all pending issues foreign bankers have been concerned about.

Another MOF official said, "AmCham said Korea still demands cumbersome documentation requirements where foreign investment is concerned." But Seoul has already cut the number of documents to two from six late last year, he said.

"I believe AmCham lacks the human resources to accurately compile what has been liberalized here but we are worried over its implication as the report has a great impact on U.S. trade policy toward Korea."

AmCham also said that Korea is restrictive in issuing visas to foreign CPAs who it alleges are unable to provide services to Korean firms, adding that it is a "restriction that Korean CPAs do not face in the United States."

But one MOF official said Korean CPAs must get an American CPA license if they want to provide accounting services in the United States. He fumed that AmCham members do not understand even the U.S. rules.

Presidential Economic Advisory Team Finalized

SK1103040293 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Mar 93 p 9

[By staff correspondent Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Pak Chae-yun, chief advisor on economic affairs for President Kim Yong-sam [YS], has finally filled his

economic team, largely with Ph.D degree holders and reform-minded technocrats with international perspective.

The new Chongwadae [presidential office] economic team is likely to be in the vanguard of pushing economic reforms or reorganizing economic ministries.

Unlike the past, it may stay away from directly intervening in day to day affairs of each economic ministry. The economic team consists of eight sub-teams and the chief of these sub-teams in turn is led by the director general of the government ministries and research institutes.

Chongwadae brought in Yi Yong-tak, director general of the International Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry, and two MOF [Ministry of Finance] assistant directors with Ph.Ds. Yi is one of the most reform-oriented director generals of the conservative MOF.

Han Tok-su, director general of the Trade-Industry-Energy Ministry, will also work with the Chongwadae economic team. He has been in charge of formulating the nation's industrial policy. Han has a Ph.D from Harvard University.

Ph.D holders from the Korea Development Institute, economic and science research institutes were also tapped for the Pak Chae-yun economic team. For example, Kim Su-chung, head of the Center for Economic Education under the umbrella of the Economic Planning Board, will join Pak's team. Kim is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Each of the eight sub-teams will be in charge of finance, industry, land development, health-social affairs, economic research, agriculture-fisheries-forestry, labor and technology and science affairs.

The labor and technology and science affairs units were added to the previous six sub-teams at the Chongwadae economic team.

Heads of each sub-team will directly report to Pak for policy coordination and strategic planning.

Analysts said Pak will remote control or coordinate economic reform policies with the government ministries together with his new staff. They said the Chongwadae economic team downgraded the titles of its secretaries but bolstered the functions for strategic planning.

As most Chongwadae economic staffers have been involved in strategic planning, they will actively formulate their own version of reform policies, moving away from the past practice of "passively gathering information from government ministries."

In the past, the Chongwadae economic team consisted of technocrats "dispatched" from economic ministries. But

the new members left these ministries and joined the economic team although they will continue to be civil servants.

Many government officials have begun to feel the "powerful role of the Pak Chae-yun economic team" in recent days. Just days ago, President Kim Yong-sam told the economic ministries to chart a 100-day reform plan by March 20 to ease restrictive regulations.

President Kim also instructed the Cabinet to come up with a new five-year economic plan by June this year. The two short-and long-term economic plans were said to be the "idea of Pak Chae-yun."

The role of the chief secretary for economic affairs for President Kim will be more important than ever because the Chief Executive is a "novice" in economic affairs, many analysts said.

Pak, a former Seoul National University professor and head of the Korea Institute of Finance, will keep a low profile in public view but he will shape the destiny of the nation's economy for the next five years.

He is the person who coined the word "YS-nomics," which highlights consistency, transparency and liberalization.

It is believed that Pak played a strong role in picking new economic ministers. One vivid example is Kim's appointment of Yi Kyong-sik as deputy premier and economic planning minister.

Yi and Pak once worked as members of the nine-member Monetary Board—the central bank's policy-setting body.

Yi Ki-taek Fails To Win Majority Vote at Convention

SK1103141493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1309 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)—None of the three contenders for the chairmanship of the main opposition Democratic Party [DP] earned a majority number of ballots in the initial vote at a party convention held on Thursday at a gymnasium in the Olympic Park in northeastern Seoul. A runoff vote is to be held on Friday, in which a contender who gains more votes than the other will be elected. It was not immediately learned who the two top vote earners were in the initial vote Thursday evening among the three contenders—incumbent chairman Yi Ki-taek and supreme members Kim Sang-hyon and Chong Tae-chol.

Chances of North Copying PRC Military Reform

932C0083A Seoul SISA JOURNAL in Korean 18 Feb 93 pp 38-40

[Article by reporter Han Chong-ho: "Will the North Korean Military Adopt the Chinese Style Reform?"]

[Text] The German freighter "Wahr Haben" [phonetic] arrived at an Italian port at the end of last January. As soon as the ship came into port, a police task force boarded the ship to inspect its cargo. The official destination of the ship was Syria, and it had 50 boxes of cargo. But the real destination was North Korea, and some of the boxes contained Scud missile parts manufactured by three German companies. Acting upon information obtained from a U.S. intelligence organization, the Italian Government seized 27 boxes on the spot. This smuggling operation was handled by "Koas" [phonetic] Company, a joint firm organized by "Yongaksan Machinery and Plant Trading Firm" under the North Korean Ministry of People's Armed Forces and a Swiss company.

The North Korean military is feverishly trying to smuggle in missile parts. But some 2,000 Chinese munitions have been absorbed in manufacturing bicycles, motor bikes, cameras, refrigerators, television sets, washing machines, and other home appliances since 1979. In North Korea, a defense contractor who fails to fulfill even 1 percent of the materials he promised to supply to the munitions factory, will see his supply officer punished for the failure. But in China, enterprises run by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) have been negotiating deals with South Korean importers to sell the goods they manufacture.

Military, Prop of Kim Chong-il Succession

The reason the Chinese and North Korean military establishments have such contrasting faces is that they pursue two diametrically opposing lines on the standing and role of the military. Experts explain this contrast by calling it a difference between the line of "regularization" and that of "revolutionization." In this connection, some observers have recently aroused attention by speculating that there is the possibility that Party Secretary Kim Chong-il will probe into ways to shift the North Korean military line by using the Chinese military line as a model.

Entering the 1980's a dispute arose in China over the question of regularizing the military. The first-general senior military leaders called for the revolutionization of the military, arguing that the military should intervene in every aspect of the party and the government by placing the first priority on political ideology. On the other hand, the reformists called for a functional integration of the military as part of the state machinery. The polemics over the military line—whether to regularize or revolutionize the military—was a dog-fight between the conservatives and reformists. The 1982 constitution changed the standing of the military from "the party's army under the command of the president" to "the state's army led by the PRC Central Military Commission," signaling that China was on the way to modernization and regularization. In 1985 Deng Xiaping presented a new military line replacing the traditional view that war with capitalism was inevitable by the concept of limited, localized warfare.

In July 1985 Yang Dezhi, then PLA chief of general staff, announced that the PLA would regard a structural and administrative reform and streamlining and consolidation of the PLA organization as a central task of the military in order to pave the way for its regularization and modernization. To achieve regularization under this policy, the PLA took these measures in 1988: the adoption of the regulations concerning the duties of military officers; the restoration of the rank system for the first time in 23 years; and the introduction of a civilian employment system. Under the new provision on the retirement age for military officers, "old soldiers" over 70 years of age disappeared from the military.

Upon receiving the marshall's title last April, Secretary Kim Chong-il promoted 664 general officers including 16 generals and "saved" 80 percent of the old officers from superannuation. In China, corps commanders are in their fifties, whereas in North Korea division commanders, one rank below corps commanders, are in their sixties. In the judgment of ROK experts on North Korea, North Korean military officers are not so superb in terms of combat capability, although their loyalty may be strong.

The reason the North Korean military sticks to its line of revolutionization while the Chinese military is pursuing the line of regularization may be found in the peculiar relationship between Kim Chong-il and the North Korean military. The military is the very force that has consistently supported—and led the masses in support of—Kim Il-song's emergence as the leader, his power struggle, the establishment of the unitary leadership system, and the consolidation of the system for establishing Kim Chong-il as successor. The military has direct bearing on the legitimacy of the Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il system. In a sense the military is the mother's womb from where the Kim Chong-il succession system sprang up.

The tradition of the "anti-Japanese armed struggle" forms the historical basis of all activities in North Korea. The first-generation senior officers of the North Korean military played the leading role in inventing this myth, and any challenge to Kim Il-song and the tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is in itself a challenge to the legitimacy of his leadership and that struggle. They are the most conservative forces in North Korea who are still preaching the tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle at a time when the neighboring countries are discussing a new security strategy to suit the post-cold war era. The nature of the Kim Chong-il leadership system is defined in a considerable measure by these elderly officers.

However, the North Korean military is also a collective that is inclined to reform. An expert argues: "The North Korean military has been the prop of the North Korean regime for the past 40 years as its largest source of elites. Of the military cadres of the second, third, and fourth generations, excluding the first-generation senior

officers, over 10,000 have studied abroad or have experience in working overseas, or have been involved in anti-North Korean strategic affairs. They are familiar with what is going on overseas. It is possible that one day they will emerge as the leading force of reform."

As you see, the undercurrents of conservatism and reformism exist side by side in the North Korean military. In the event this duality comes to the surface in the face of the internal and external demands for change, it is possible that it will develop into a full-scale polemic on the need for military reform as happened in China. China has already settled on the policy of modernization and regularization after going through this kind of polemic and has weaned out the conservative senior officers who were against this policy. Accordingly, the attention of North Korea watchers is focused on the question of whether Kim Chong-il, who has been a ward of the conservative first-generation revolutionary forces, will be able to carry out a reform similar to Deng Xiaoping's reform.

Those who prognosticate change in the North Korean military base their prognostication on the following facts: that the percentage of technocrats supporting a pragmatic line among party cadres has increased; that the new generation forms the mainstream of the military as a result of the generational shift; and that there is the tendency in military personnel administration toward restricting military officers from holding concurrent party and government posts and limiting concentration of power.

Defense Commission as Brake on Political Meddling

Professor Yi Chong-su of the Unification Research and Training Institute said, "Unlike Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il is in such a position that he has to listen to the voices on both sides in order to build up his charisma." Professor Yi named O Kuk-yol as a typical advocate of the regularization line and Choe Kwang as a typical advocate of the revolutionization line. Professor Yi expects the North Korean military to follow the Chinese model sooner or later. However, there are few supporters of this opinion.

Most experts see very little chance of change in the North Korean military. In China's case, the Chinese military can openly and actively discuss their views through media such as *LIBERATION ARMY DAILY*, which is also disseminated overseas. But young North Korean officers desiring a functional integration of the military have no means of airing their thinking. What is more, it is almost unthinkable for anyone to say something contradictory to the official views of the party under the "unitary leadership system." According to a Chinese source who wants to remain anonymous, when there were popular riots in Sinuiju, Wonsan, and Chongjin last year, Kim Chong-il dispatched several general officers in key posts to the riot scenes ostensibly for the purpose of quelling the riots, but they have not been recalled since then. After all Kim Chong-il took advantage of the riots

to rusticate these generals. The same Chinese source said that this action of Kim Chong-il's signifies a retaliation by the mainstream against a dissident group.

The grounds for the argument about the unchangeability of the North Korean military are many and various. An ROK official who handles North Korean military affairs said: "Kim Il-song once again reaffirmed North Korea's four-point military line in his New Year's message this year. There is no change in the pattern of offensive military deployment in the front-line area along the armistice line." The four-point military line with the conversion of the whole society into military barracks as its key substance leaves no room for any discussion of the possibility of "separation of the party and the military" or "regularization of the military." In fact, in North Korea the party exercises a firm leadership not only over the military but also over all other aspects of social life, and all military leaders hold key party posts at the same time. The personnel reshuffle conducted by the Sixth Party Congress in 1980 shows that 12 out of the 19 Political Bureau members, six out of the 11 members of the Central People's Committee, and five of the eight members of the Party Central Committee's Military Affairs Committee were given key military posts concurrently [figures as published].

What is noteworthy in connection with the possible change in the standing of the North Korean military is the fact that the position of the National Defense Commission has been strengthened. The North Korean constitution as amended last year clearly delineates the position of the National Defense Commission, which emerged in the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly in May 1950 as a powerful organ directly under the president. A military expert argued: "The strengthened position of the National Defense Commission means the upgrading of the military leadership system with Kim Chong-il at its summit, but at the same time it signifies that the commission has become a device for blocking the military from interfering in politics."

Latent Demand for Change in Military Need Be Heeded

However, another military expert refuted this view when he said: "If Ceausescu of Romania had even the slightest support base in the military, he would not have met such a tragic end. Does anyone think Kim Chong-il, who is aware of all this, will approve of any separation of the military from the party? It is unreasonable to expect that the military will be able to pursue its modernization independently from the party." This expert thus argues that anyone who puts an expanded construction on the separation of the National Defense Commission as an independent entity under the president would fall into the danger of following formal logic without regard to reality.

The absence of any force that can replace the military in governing the state is one of the factors that make the

standing of the North Korean military secure. Therefore, the consensus of experts is that by all appearances there will be no change in the conservative stance and powerful standing of the North Korean military.

Since he became the supreme commander, Kim Chong-il has been pushing a "military-civilian unity movement." This is a mass campaign through which local people will provide material support to the troops in their localities while the military will imbue local people with the spirit of the partisan fighters. North Korea is said to have produced a considerable result in this campaign in uplifting the morale of the lower echelons of the North

Korean military. This has turned out to be a nationwide campaign engineered by Kim Chong-il to win the support of the medium and lower strata of the military, following the wholesale promotion of 664 general officers to win their favor. Needless to say, one can hardly conclude that this and other similar measures have been aimed solely at pacifying the inner discontentment and conflict in the military. Nevertheless, if the North Korean military is wise, it should not fail to translate the latent demand for change into reality. Reform of the North Korean military holds the key to reforming the North Korean Establishment.

Cambodia

Commission Chairman Rejects UNTAC's Law Changes

BK1103143393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Chem Snguon, member of the State Council of the State of Cambodia [SOC] and chairman of the National Assembly's Legislative Commission, held a news conference in the presence of national and international reporters at Sakal Muoy Hotel at 1030 on 11 March. H.E. Chem Snguon clarified the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] proposal calling on the SOC to amend a number of articles of its law by noting the following four important points:

1. UNTAC proposes that its prosecutors be created in Cambodia. This proposal is unacceptable to the SOC as it is against Article 3 of the SNC's regulations, which states that UNTAC has no right to appoint prosecutors. And it is also against the SOC's law which says that prosecutors in a locality cannot jointly work with prosecutors from outside.

2. UNTAC asks for the amendment of Article 3 of the SNC's regulations concerning the competence of a court of justice. This is to empower the excellency the special envoy of the UN secretary general to order provincial and municipal courts to hold their sessions everywhere. Commenting on this issue, the chairman of the Legislative Commission said this is against the principle of the court procedure. Besides, the special envoy of the UN secretary general is neither a prosecutor, a lawyer, nor a judge, only an observer.

3. On Article 13 of the SOC law concerning arrest and detention, UNTAC has requested that the time of arrest or detention be extended over 48 hours due to difficulties in means of transportation and journeys. H.E. Chem Snguon said in general, the SOC law, like the SNC regulations, only allows a detention not exceeding 48 hours. The request for a detention of more than 48 hours constitutes a lack of respect for human rights.

4. UNTAC asks that its military and police forces be empowered to put someone under arrest or detention at will. With regard to this issue, H.E. Chem Snguon said arrest or detention is the sole power of a judge or a prosecutor. The police can arrest or detain anybody only with prior permission from a judge or a prosecutor.

Moreover, H.E. Chem Snguon also spoke about activities carried out without cooperation from local authorities. For instance, the search—for suspects in the murder of seven people—of three houses belonging to the commander of the fifth Military Region in Battambang province represents UNTAC's noncooperation with the SOC.

Commentary Slams Akashi Statement on SRV Troops

BK1203025393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is the Purpose of Akashi's Statement That Five More Vietnamese Soldiers Have Been Found?"]

[Text] On 9 March 1993, Akashi said that UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] has found five more Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia. People have made this observation: Why did UNTAC make this announcement on finding Vietnamese as the elections draw near, while 16 months ago, UNTAC said there were no Vietnamese? Various observers say that Akashi made this statement to serve the forthcoming elections:

1. This is to show and dupe people into thinking that he has also made efforts to find Vietnamese soldiers;

2. Soon, UNTAC will announce that another handful of Vietnamese soldiers are found and then say that it has exhausted all possibilities and that there are no more Vietnamese; this is to dupe others into wrongly believing that the elections will be proper and just, and so on.

The fact is that Vietnamese aggressor forces are everywhere in Cambodia. These Vietnamese aggressor forces comprise members of the Communist Party of Vietnam, trade unions, peasants' associations, youth leagues, and women's associations of the communist Vietnamese. Even Vietnamese whores have an important role in these Vietnamese aggressor forces. These forces are hiding inside the puppet army and in the puppet administration and police to direct all sectors and all levels of puppet administration throughout Cambodia.

Furthermore Vietnamese aggressor forces are hidden to serve as the core and secret elements among the Cambodian people and Vietnamese civilians; there are approximately over 60,000 of them. As for the new Vietnamese forces, they number about 2 million. These forces have an organizational setup as big and small units using the form of companies, enterprises, and assorted traders in Phnom Penh and in various provinces. These new Vietnamese forces are similar to the old Vietnamese forces in their setup; a control network has been set up at all levels.

Thus, no one will believe that UNTAC will be able to find all Vietnamese soldiers in order to get them out of Cambodia. This is because UNTAC's goal is to cooperate with Vietnam's puppets to hide Vietnamese aggressor forces inside Cambodia to prop up the regime in power, a traitor to the nation, and, through this, Vietnam will occupy Cambodia forever.

The Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces have already rejected the

UNTAC-organized elections because this is tantamount to killing Cambodia's peace, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

SPK Cites Sihanouk Vow of Support for Elections

BK1203063693 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Phnom Penh 12 Mar (SPK)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], recently issued a statement in Beijing concerning his position on the results of the general elections in Cambodia.

This statement followed letters addressed to the prince by Cambodian residents in France who expressed their position prior to the results of elections to be organized by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) from 23 to 25 May.

In the statement the prince affirmed that it is not possible for him to join these Cambodian residents to oppose UNTAC-organized elections stipulated in the Paris peace agreement signed on 23 October 1991.

"I have already signed the accords. I have to respect them," stressed Prince Sihanouk.

Hun Sen Asks for Help From World Bank Official

BK1103050993 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] On 8 March, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia [SOC] Council of Ministers and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], sent a message to H.E. (Yosam Kaizi), vice chairman of the World Bank in charge of the East Asia-Pacific region. The following is the essence of the message:

Your Excellency Vice Chairman:

I know the World Bank negotiating team has informed you about the results of the talks on the development fund agreement of the emergency rehabilitation plan between your bank and Cambodia.

Like you I am also disappointed that our common desire was not fulfilled because of internal political problems among Cambodian parties, their different interpretations of the Paris peace agreement, and the memorandum adopted by the SNC on 8 December 1992. This memorandum received the support of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman in his letter dated 28 January 1993. The current impasse results from the irresponsible behavior of a number of my compatriots who pay the most attention to immediate political gains. They have not shown much interest in the suffering of the Cambodian people and the existing poverty in our country.

I will not go into details about the issues hindering the negotiations that are being created by these Cambodian parties. These parties have already accepted the fund-receiving procedures of Asian Development Bank but have now turned around and refused to endorse similar procedures with the association for international development.

On the SOC side, we are ready to accept the development fund you have proposed. After careful examination we believe this is an agreement providing the most favorable conditions Cambodia hopes to receive from an international monetary institution. I firmly hope we would be able to overcome the current difficulties and confirm [word as heard] the political game, that in the end the Cambodians would return to the negotiating table with a stable attitude guided by national interest.

At present I ask that Your Excellency help in preventing bad consequences and minor influences resulting from this impasse on various international monetary establishments and the donor community. I will strive to ensure a stable economic situation necessary the organization of the general elections next May.

On behalf of my government and people, I would like to express to Your Excellency Vice Chairman my sincere gratitude and high appreciation for your tireless efforts and constant attention to Cambodia's rehabilitation and reconstruction. Your precious assistance and support for Cambodia in this special situation has helped strengthen my country's ties with the World Bank. This is very useful in coming out against the backtracking we are experiencing. Please convey to your competent personnel my sincere thanks for their endurance and determination for Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

I look forward to a resumption of our talks. We would be happy to examine with you in Phnom Penh the real benefit this fund would bring to Cambodia.

Please accept my high regards.

Indonesia

Sutrisno Delivers Inaugural Speech 11 Mar

BK1203092193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1508 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Inaugural speech by Vice President Try Sutrisno at the People's Consultative Assembly in Jakarta on 11 March—live]

[Text] Peace be upon you. Honorable President and Madame Suharto, Mr. and Madam Sudharmono, honorable chairman, vice chairman, and members of the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR], senior government officials and envoys of friendly countries, delegates and honorable guests: Peace be upon you.

With all sincerity and thankfulness to Almighty God, I am standing here before the noble assembly to accept the

trust and honor bestowed upon me to carry out the vice presidential duties for the Republic of Indonesia. I wish to express my utmost sincere thanks and highest appreciation to the noble assembly that holds the people's sovereignty and to the highest state legislative body that has trusted and elected me as the vice president of the Republic of Indonesia for the 1993-1998 term.

I also wish to extend my sincerest thanks and highest regards to President Suharto, who has made me feel honored to have won his confidence and be given the task of managing the affairs of the nation for the next five-year period, even though I belong to the generation of the successors.

My heartfelt thanks and appreciation also go to the political factions that had faith in me and nominated me as the vice president of the Republic of Indonesia.

Honorable assembly, the constitutional duties of a vice president as stipulated under Article 4, Sentence 2, of the Basic 1945 Constitution says: In carrying out his duties, a president is assisted by a vice president, and it is the president who issues the directive on duties to be performed by the vice president. The president is allowed to reject the assembly's choice for the second man if he feels he cannot work with the vice president.

Thus, with full understanding of the Constitution, I am ready to perform to my outmost as vice president based on the guidance and directive that will later be issued to me by President Suharto. With a humble heart, [words indistinct] I give my pledge to the assembly that I will uphold the constitution and carry out my duties wholeheartedly to the best of my ability. I pray to Almighty God that I shall have the strength and capability to perform my duties as expected by the nation so as to fulfill the people's aspirations.

Honorable assembly, we have all listened to President Suharto's inaugural speech after he was sworn in as the president of the Republic of Indonesia this morning. According to the president, we will face more challenges in the future. The new expectations will be higher than the hopes we have had so far. We will face more challenges in the future and they will be heavier and more complex than those we have so far overcome. All these are indications to all of us that the implementation of a long-term development continuity is definitely not a light task. President Suharto also mentioned that the implementation of the development program should be based on the resolution adopted by the assembly that is embodied in the outline of the state policies.

The 1993-1998 broad outline of state policies formulates definite instructions to the government to continue improving the livelihood of the people, who uphold the principles of Pancasila democracy. Indonesia's Pancasila democracy calls for a lifestyle within a social order, unity, and cohesion. The direction of the 1993-1998 broad outline of state policies also stresses the people's active participation in economic development. Stipulated in the 1993-1998 broad outline of state policies is

the direction for the government to continue to improve the quality of Indonesian society.

Honorable assembly, I fully understand the heavy tasks that I shall have to carry out within my capacity as the assistant to President Suharto in bringing economic reforms within the framework of upgrading progress, prosperity and the people's living standard. However, Indonesia has to be conscious that changes will benefit the nation if they are brought about slowly and are carefully studied, with maximum caution being exercised. In view of that, I now take the opportunity to call upon all Indonesians to remain constantly united and to lend their support toward efforts to develop the nation so that a peaceful, prosperous, and just society will be created according to the provisions of the 1945 Constitution and based on Pancasila ideology. [Words indistinct] our common duty is to continue to refresh [words indistinct] and renew our democratic life based on Pancasila ideology to support the development of our nation as mandated by the Constitution. In this way, Indonesia will be able to face future challenges.

Honorable assembly, allow me to take this opportunity to express my highest appreciation to Mr. Sudharmono, the former vice president, who has completed his duties and was able to assist President Suharto in implementing the last term of the five-year development program. I also would like to express my appreciation to Madame Sudharmono for constantly assisting Mr. Sudharmono when the latter was vice president for the last five-year term.

I am aware that during my five-year term as vice president there will be numerous challenges that I will encounter. But with the blessings of Almighty God and all Indonesians, I am confident that I will be able to (?overcome) those challenges in accordance with my (?responsibilities).

Honorable assembly, on this auspicious occasion, I take this golden opportunity to pledge that I will fearlessly carry out my duties with all my efforts and with the president's (?guidance). I pray to Almighty God that I will be able to carry out my daily responsibilities to the best of my ability. I also pray that Almighty God will shower His blessings on the honorable assembly.

Honorable guests, I [words indistinct] all Indonesians so that I can execute my duties with full responsibility for the sake of the nation and people. I pray that Almighty God will shower His blessings on Indonesians and provide His wise guidance for them so that we will constantly remain (?alert) for the sake of our perpetual existence. Thank you. May peace be upon you.

Commentary Views State Policy Outlines

BK1103101993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 1993 broad outline of state policies that has just been ratified by the People's Consultative Council, MPR, general assembly cites that the success of national development would be achieved through the participation of all the people. Besides, development success can only be achieved when the country has a stable government, capable leaders, and is being supported by a healthy, dynamic national stability.

The success of the implementation of the first 25-year long-term development program, which will be reaching completion soon, can be seen through the national development results and progress achieved so far.

In the economic field, the people's standard of living has been raised. The people's status as a race has been significantly raised. In other words, the economic development target of the first phase of the long-term development plan has been realized because the people's basic needs have been met and there is a balance between the industrial and agricultural sectors in the economic structure.

The increased improvement of the people's well-being is reflected in their quality of life, the accessibility of general education, the development of health care, and the family planning program. The lives of followers of all religions have become more peaceful. Likewise, the enhanced development of law and order, maturity in politics, as well as advancement in science and technology have managed to increase the people's abilities. These are the factors that Indonesia needs in order to continue to improve through economic growth and a good quality of human resources. In view of that, embodied in the 1993 broad outline of state policies are three new addendums to the policy on a basic foundation for development. The three matters are: faith and virtue, determination to struggle, mastering of advancement in science, and technology.

The direction of the next five-year development plan can be summarized as the period of the growth of Indonesian society's awareness of the determination to be self-reliance. The determination to be self-reliant will be developed through more participation by the people in development programs, improved work efficiency, and more productivity.

Actually, there are seven matters that are embodied in the 1993 broad outlines of state policies. They are: economic development; people's welfare, education, and culture; religious belief; science and technology; law and order; political affairs and information dissemination by government officials and mass media; and politics and security. It is interesting to note that the matter of law and order is given precedence in the new outline of the state policies. This indicates that, through their representatives in the council, the people of Indonesia are fully aware of the fact that it is the law and order that finally takes the role as the director and regulator of national development even though economic development is the backbone of the government in its effort to improve the

people's welfare, while the mastering of science and technology can act as pillars that lend support to the development of the nation.

TEMPO Interviews New Armed Forces Commander
BK1103114793 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
27 Feb 93 p 26

[“Excerpts” of interview with Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Edi Sudrajat by TEMPO correspondent Linda Jalil in Jakarta—date not given]

[Text] [Jalil] Could you explain the stand adopted by ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] in the era of modernization and industrialization, as you have once stated it?

[Sudrajat] Talking about ABRI's stand means talking about its form. ABRI's form must be small but efficient and effective. This is not only a matter of management and organization, but also involves its mental attitude, which cannot be achieved by providing upgrading courses. This mental attitude should grow out of habitual practice. Education plays an important role in creating such efficient and effective behavior [preceding word in English].

[Jalil] Does efficiency mean streamlining?

[Sudrajat] It is not streamlining. Let us say, despite its small size, it should be highly skilled. Therefore, this depends on the upgrading of the capabilities of individuals and units. As a whole, their capabilities should increase.

[Jalil] Is it possible that the police force will be separated from ABRI?

[Sudrajat] We all know that the police force is part of ABRI and is important in maintaining our security and continued stability. The duty of the police force is different, namely, it is related to the maintenance of public order. Therefore, the police, instead of the military, ought to be in the front line.

[Jalil] So there is no possibility that the police force will be separated from ABRI?

[Sudrajat] I do not think so. National interests are best served by having the police force put under one entity, namely, the ABRI.

[Jalil] To maintain security in Aceh, East Timor, and Irian Jaya, does the ABRI have a new operational concept? Will the police force be involved in it?

[Sudrajat] There is no change. Our operational concept in terms of combat, intelligence, and security operations is clear. The police force plays a major role in security operations. In fact, the police force takes part in all types of operations, but they are more prominent in the security operations. The police force is needed when the rebels carry out armed robberies to replenish their dwindling logistic supplies.

[Jalil] You said that the ABRI's dual function [dwifungsi] is still needed. What about ABRI assuming civilian posts [kekaryaan]? Will this be intensified?

[Sudrajat] Some people may still think that ABRI's dual function and ABRI's assumption of civilian posts are the same thing. In fact, the assumption of civilian posts is only a small part of ABRI's dual function, which is part of the concept of national life. Even before its inception, ABRI was already part of this nation. Its role is to find ways on how to make this nation prosper. This can be carried out through legislation or other means. Therefore, the dual function will continue to exist as long as this nation and country exist.

[Jalil] What about its intensity?

[Sudrajat] Of course, it is not always the same. At certain time, the size will be smaller. Now we see that it is getting smaller. The problem is that when ABRI officers assume certain posts, people get excited. But, for example, if a chemical engineer becomes a governor, nobody says anything.

[Jalil] With the assumption of civilian posts, don't you think ABRI will lose its qualified and capable personnel?

[Sudrajat] We happen to have many capable people. We look at the issue in its entirety, not in small parts. Out of about 500,000 ABRI personnel, not many are assuming civilian posts. If, for example, about 1,000 ABRI officers have assumed civilian posts, that is a comparatively small number. But then, when these officers perform well in their civilian posts, what do people say?

[Jalil] If these officers leave the service to assume political or bureaucratic posts, don't you think the move will affect their idealism?

[Sudrajat] No. We must look at idealism in its entirety for the sake of the nation's progress. As for myself, I will spend my energy for the benefit of the majority. I will give my best contributions only; otherwise, I prefer to contribute nothing. An example can be seen from the fact that the Broad Outline of State Policy adopted by parliament this time was drafted by the Armed Forces parliamentary faction.

[Jalil] What do you think of the arms "race" in this region? For example, Taiwan has ordered 60 Mirage jet fighters, while Indonesia has ordered 39 warships from Germany.

[Sudrajat] I do not think there is an arms race in this region. In fact, two things have happened: first, the global balance of power has changed to the extent that certain countries have decided to build up their own defense so they do not have to depend on other countries. Second, what really has happened is that many countries are rushing to buy discounted goods. Due to the changing global situation, there is an abundance of weapons offered for sale at cheaper prices. The warships we bought from Germany are still in good condition and they have also been sold to us at a lower price.

[Jalil] Rumor has it that you will become Armed Forces commander for not more than two years. What is happening?

[Sudrajat] How should I know? Who has spread the rumors? You can refer this question to the rumor-mongers themselves.

[Jalil] How is your health?

[Sudrajat] There is no problem with my health at the moment. I still play tennis and my opponent is only 27 years old. I play four times a week.

Philippines

Ramos' Japan Visit Outlines Policy Shift

HK1203034593 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 12 Mar 93 p 4

[Editorial: "The Message of the Japan Trip"]

[Text] The visit of President Ramos to Japan outlines the change in the foreign policy pattern and priorities of the Philippines in the post-Cold War world. Having been elected as our first president in a new international order, Mr Ramos is through his travels underlining his administration's response to the need for a more diversified and broader foreign policy base.

The priorities are Asean, several member-countries of which have already been visited, Japan, then China, to be followed probably with a visit to the United States. They give the signal that the destiny of this country lies in the Asia-Pacific region, that the Philippines is truly a part of it and that it is not going to miss out on economic opportunities for development spinning out of the rise of tiger economies in the region.

All of his travels so far have had a strong economic accent. He is in search of markets for Philippine exports and for investments. While Mr Ramos has an agenda highlighted by economic themes, in the case of the visit to Japan, the issue of regional security inevitably comes up.

The reason is that there is much concern in Japan over whether the U.S. would drastically reduce its forces in the region, giving rise to the question in Japan, as well as in Southeast Asia, about Japan's security and political role to establish a regional equilibrium. Both Japan and the Philippines are searching for a new basis of security relationship with the U.S. and for a new peacekeeping regional framework that could include the major actors in the region—among them China, Russia, South Korea and Asean.

Japan is the acknowledged economic superpower in the region. As such, it is considering a stronger political and security role in the region in the face of the reduction of U.S. forces in the region, specifically their withdrawal from Clark Field and Subic.

There is a general view in Japan and Asean that it would be destabilizing if the U.S. cut down its forces too quickly and drastically and that a longer significant U.S. presence could help establish a new balance of power in which the U.S. is no longer the dominant power but is a balancer among nations that are growing economically, as well as military. Japan is no longer confident that its bilateral security relations with the U.S. underpinned in their Mutual Security Treaty are sufficient to stabilize peace in the region.

The Philippines itself is redefining the terms of its Mutual Defense Treaty with the U.S., following the closure of the U.S. bases, so that it can contribute its share in regional efforts to find a new framework for security and peacekeeping. Both Japan and the Philippines also share a concern over the arms buildup of China and its efforts to develop a warm water fleet that could project its military power in the South China Sea, whose trade routes are vital to Japanese trade and industrial supplies and which has historically been regarded by China as its own.

From his meetings with Japanese officials and businessmen, the Japanese have stressed two issues which they consider to be hampering Philippine economic recovery—the energy shortage and the bottlenecks in the absorption of aid. Mr Ramos need not go to Tokyo to know this, but the Japanese are highlighting these problems and their concerns reflect those who have watched the Philippines as an investment destination.

Still the visit serves a purpose in highlighting the new approach to foreign policy which emphasizes diversification of bilateral ties and flexibility of policy. The President is the chief instrument of foreign policy, and since there is a new government in Manila, the visits serve to send a message that a change in orientation has taken place after the end of the Philippines' special relationship with the U.S.

Thailand

Prasong Comments on UN Meeting, Cambodia, Burma

BK1203015393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Mar 93 p 6

[Text] New York—The United Nations secretary-general is confident Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be able to bring about national reconciliation in Cambodia, according to Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri.

Mr Butrus Butrus-Ghali "remains confident in Prince Sihanouk", said Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong.

The prince enjoys international acceptance and, as an experienced key player, is expected to succeed to bring together the rival factions, he added.

Sqn Ldr Prasong on Wednesday had a "one-to-one" meeting with Mr Butrus-Ghali at the UN headquarters

here. Cambodia dominated the 40-minute meeting with both sides expressing concern over the post-election situation.

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), after a much-criticised performance in the country over the past year, is due to transfer power to the new government following the general election set for May 23-27.

But the Khmer Rouge refusal to disarm or participate in the elections has raised fears there may be post-election troubles in a country already shaken by political violence.

Prince Sihanouk on March 1 drew attention to the danger by announcing he had dropped plans to form a provisional government of national reconciliation that would take charge of the country in case of "grave troubles and even the start of civil war." The provisional government was to bring together all four main factions—Phnom Penh, Nationalists led by former premier Son Sann and Prince Narodom Ranariddh, and the Khmer Rouge.

The prince's announcement from Phnom Penh came a day after talks in Peking between Sqn Ldr Prasong and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Sqn Ldr Prasong said he had put forward some thoughts on Cambodia at Wednesday's meeting with the UN secretary-general. These will be pursued when Mr Butrus-Ghali visits Bangkok as his guest from April 8-11.

The Foreign Minister indicated on Tuesday he was working on a way-out that would involve Thailand's "friends".

Mr Butrus-Ghali will participate in the opening—to be presided over by His Majesty the King—of the new Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) conference hall.

The UN secretary-general is also scheduled to visit Cambodia and Vietnam around the same time.

Sqn Ldr Prasong told the UN secretary-general Thailand and its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were seeking a "durable" solution to Cambodia.

He said this would be possible if the parties concerned adhered strictly to the Paris Peace Agreement of October 23, 1991.

The Khmer Rouge have accused UNTAC of failing to conform with the agreement, which was signed by 18 countries after many years of negotiations.

The guerrillas have made it clear they will not join the election unless "real powers" are granted to the Supreme National Council (SNC) and "foreign forces" leave the country.

Wednesday's meeting also enabled Sqn Ldr Prasong to point to Thailand's cooperation with the United Nations in terms of the log export ban that went into effect on January 1, a similar move on gems, as well as the dispatch of two engineering corps, one of which is directly attached to UNTAC.

The meeting also covered the situation in Burma and trouble spots around the world.

Sqn Ldr Prasong spelled out Thailand's argument for continuing its policy of "constructive engagement" with Burma.

He said "constructive engagement" was aimed at helping the Burmese people.

It would be the people, not the leadership in Rangoon, who would suffer from any move to isolate Burma by sanctions, he said.

The Burmese leadership has survived 30 years of self-imposed isolation.

The foreign minister said he told the UN secretary general any attempt to make Burma change its administration policy would not work. Change "must come from within".

Sqn Ldr Prasong, when asked if Thailand was going against the grain of international opinion by persisting with "constructive engagement", said other countries located further away did not have the same geopolitics as Thailand.

Thai officials have constantly cited the country's long land frontier with Burma—measuring more than 2,400 kilometres—as the reason for subscribing to neighbourly relations with Rangoon.

Thailand will continue to serve as a window for Burma to look at the outside world, he said.

Thailand may differ from others in its method but fundamentally it shares the same desire for Burma to have an acceptable administration.

"But we can't force them," he said.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in Rangoon has effected what is widely seen as cosmetic changes to personnel and regulations since early 1991.

But it is yet to transfer power to a democratically elected government according to the outcome of elections in May 1990.

SLORC succeeded in a military junta that seized power after the violent suppression of pro-democracy elements in Rangoon in August 1988.

Disputed Area Talks With Laos To Resume

BK1103030193 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
11 Mar 93 p A2

[Text] Thailand and Laos will soon resume talks to try to resolve the boundary dispute that led to the Ban Romklao conflict five years ago, following a one-year break in the talks, a senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

The Thai-Lao Joint Boundary Committee (JBC) will focus on reports by its technical subcommittee on geographic inspections of the area. Thailand also hopes to consider other trouble spots along the Thai-Lao border, Deputy Spokesman Rawi Hongpraphat said.

Laos is expected to propose declaring the trouble spot a no man's land, a proposal likely to be flatly rejected by Thailand on grounds that it contradicts its claim that the area is on Thai soil.

The 90-square-kilometre area straddles Chattrakan district of Phitsanulok province and Ban Boten of Laos' Sayaboury province.

The JBC, set up in 1988 following a brief but bloody war over the area, would be co-chaired by Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan and his Laotian counterpart, Souphan Salitthilat.

Rawi said that before the first committee meeting, slated for Mar 16 and 17, Surin would lead a one-day inspection tour to another border trouble spot at the village of Ban Thung Nongbua in Ubon Ratchathani province, where he would be briefed on the situation by local army officials in charge of border security.

The JBC met twice before, in 1988 and 1990, but was not able to settle the dispute as the two sides could not agree on the results of geographic inspections made at that time. The Siam-Franco Treaty of 1907 and other relevant maps were used as the basis for negotiations.

Thailand has asked Laos to consider discussing other hotspots in an effort to reach a comprehensive settlement, but Laos has resisted the idea. If the two sides were to agree, the JBC's mandate would have to be rewritten to include the expanded discussions.

Recently Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Bounkeut Sangsomsak said Laos wanted the Ban Romklao area to be declared a no man's land, following the example of the temporary settlement Thailand has reached with Burma over Hill 491 in Chumphon province. The proposal was totally rejected by Thailand.

At a preparatory meeting of the Thai committee members last week, ways to bridge this difference were explored. The Laotian position would be the critical factor affecting progress, one participant said.

"We are looking for the best solution to break the current stalemate, but we still want to hear first what Laos is really up to," the participant said without elaborating.

Following the ceasefire agreement in 1988, the forces of both sides withdrew from the disputed area but people living there were allowed to remain. The villagers would have to be moved out if the area was to be declared a no man's land.

Transport Ministry Takes Over Thai Airways

*BK1203020593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Mar 93 p 17*

[Text] Thai Airways International (THAI) will from next year be under the total control of the Transport and Communications Ministry, following an agreement reached between the ministry and the Finance Ministry yesterday.

The agreement followed weeks of talks between the two ministries with Transport and Communications Minister Col Winai Somphong insisting that the ministry should hold the management rights for THAI.

Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemmin, Col Winai and his deputy Thawi Khraikupta had a two-hour luncheon meeting yesterday.

The Finance Ministry is to grant proxy rights for its 1,300 million shares in THAI to the Transport and Communications Ministry at the airline's shareholders' meeting at the end of this year, paving the way for the ministry to appoint new people to the board of directors.

Col Winai said he was pleased that the agreement was reached because there would be problems handling THAI issues if the situation continued.

Under the agreement, the permanent secretaries of both ministries will be responsible for preparing the transfer of management rights to the ministry.

Col Winai said there would be no changes to the board or THAI policy at least until december 31 this year.

"After that, the Communications (Ministry) will be the one who appoints people to the board of directors. This is essential because the Communications Ministry has to be responsible in all communication-related matters as announced in the Parliament," he said.

The agreement will soon be reported to the committee in charge of state enterprise development, which is chaired by Prime Minister Chuan Likphai.

Mr Tharin said the agreement was pleasing to both sides because it was clear that THAI's operation should be under the supervision of the Transport and Communications Ministry. The existing board of directors should not be affected by the decision, he said.

Mr Thawi said he hoped THAI would be more disposed to listen to the ministry's opinions.

Yesterday's meeting was considered a policy-level discussion, as Col Winai had said earlier that he was to have a private meeting between Mr Tharin and himself.

Col Winai earlier said the people on the THAI board were all professional and would be allowed to remain on the board until their terms expired at the end of this year.

The transfer of management rights was raised by Mr Thawi, who is in charge of aviation matters.

The call received full support from Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Kan Phimanthip, who is also vice chairman of the THAI board, who had said the Transport and Communications Ministry should have the right to run THAI.

Malaysian Marine Police Seize Trawlers

*BK1003024793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
10 Mar 93 p 3*

[Text] Satun—Malaysian marine police have seized two Thai trawlers and arrested 10 crew members allegedly found fishing near Lak Island which lies in territorial waters between Malaysia and Thailand.

The Malaysian police later took the trawlers, Thai Rat Nawa 1 and 2, to Langkawi Island where the crew were handed over to fishery officials for questioning.

The crew were detained and charged with trespassing on Malaysian waters.

The trawlers' owner, Charat sae Ngao, was reportedly trying to contact the Malaysian authorities yesterday to pay a fine in exchange for the release of the boats and the crew.

The situation along the Thai-Malaysian waters is reportedly tense after a Malaysian gunship opened fire on a trawler, Sin Thawisak 6 last Tuesday near Koh Tong about 30 nautical miles from Tarutao Island, injuring four crew.

The crew are still being held at Langkawi police station.

Satun Governor Sub-Lt Hiranitthikowit on Monday visited the detained crew and held talks on ways to solve the problem with senior Malaysian officials.

A provincial fishery official yesterday issued a warning to trawler skippers not to trespass on Malaysian territory.

The crew of Sin Thawisak 6 are scheduled to appear in court on March 15.

The Malaysian court usually fines skippers from 40,000-50,000 baht and crew members 10,000 baht each.

SRV Minister Discusses Highway Construction

BK1103141393 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] The Thai, Lao, and Vietnamese Government and private sectors have been coordinating on the planned construction of two Indochinese highways to link the three countries.

Vietnamese Communications and Transportation Minister Bui Danh Luu and Thai Deputy Communications Minister Charat Phuachuai, and a Thai private sector representative held an unofficial meeting to discuss the planned construction of Highways No. 12 and 9 under the Major Plan for the Development of the Communications System in Indochina.

The Vietnamese communications and transportation minister expressed his confidence in the new project, admitting Vietnam has to do a lot to develop its communications system. For example, he said, Danang Port is capable of handling only small ships.

It is reported that the two highways, some 400 and 600 km long, will start from Thailand's Nakhon Phanom and Mukdahan Provinces. A private group named Pacific Manson is arranging financial sources for the project. It is anticipated that the construction of the two highways will lead to the development of new cities and towns as well as necessary public facilities in the Indochinese countries.

[Begin recording] [Prakaiphruk Sarutanon, executive of Pacific Manson Group] I don't know who will build the bridges and other facilities. Laos and Vietnam will have to find financial sources to support this project. I believe that Japan is the only financial source in this region.

[Charat Phuachuai] It should greatly benefit our tourist industry. Vietnam can probably depend on us in the areas of technological, agricultural, and industrial advancement. We must be generous if we want to be the center of everything in the region. We will not be able to further develop our country if we are narrow-minded. [end recording]

Vietnam

UN Confirms Massacre of Vietnamese Civilians

BK1203094693 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 11 Mar 93

[Text] A UN official in Cambodia has said at least 26 people were killed in last night's massacre. The United Nations also said that there were many Vietnamese civilians killed in the massacre, which occurred in a village in the north, near Siem Riep Province. This is considered the worst massacre of Vietnamese civilians in Cambodia so far. Some officials hold that the principle suspect is the Khmer Rouge faction.

Government 'Strongly' Condemns Killings

BK1103160193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Mar 93

[11 March statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Democratic Kampuchea's 10 March attack on Vietnamese residents in Cambodia]

[Text] According to the latest news, on 10 March 1993 a force of the Democratic Kampuchea attacked the fishing village of Muatpiem, 10 km south of Siem Riep Province, killing 33 Vietnamese residents who are fishermen, including at least eight children, and wounding 29 others, 26 of them Vietnamese and three Cambodians. On the morning of 11 March, a spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC, confirmed the aforementioned incident.

Following a series of barbarous terrorist acts on Vietnamese residents working and living in Cambodia recently, this is the largest massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia committed by the Democratic Kampuchea faction since the signing of the Paris agreement on a political solution to the Cambodia issue. This massacre is a new, extremely blatant challenge to mankind's conscience, crudely encroaching upon international documents on human rights and exciting national hatred between Cambodia and Vietnam.

This is also a blatant violation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia and its appendixes. The savage massacre of Vietnamese residents by Democratic Kampuchea in Siem Reap Province on 10 March is a very dangerous escalation in a series of their acts of sabotaging the peace process and stability in Cambodia. If resolute measures are not taken, there will be a danger of recurring massacres in Cambodia and their consequences are unforeseeable.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemns the new, bloodstained act of Democratic Kampuchea and demands that it put an immediate end to such acts. The SRV Government earnestly urges the justice-loving public the world over to resolutely condemn this savage act and to raise their voice to protect the human rights of Vietnamese residents working and living in Cambodia.

The SRV Government demands that the UN, cochairmen and signatories of the Paris agreement on Cambodia, Supreme National Council in Cambodia, and particularly UNTAC, in their power and functions as stipulated by the Paris agreement take urgent measures to immediately stop the savage massacre of Vietnamese residents and defend their peaceful life in accordance with the spirit of the Paris agreement as well as international documents on human rights, including the right to bodily safety stated in the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Right of Minority Communities.

Hanoi, 11 March 1993

Commentary Criticizes UNSC Resolution

BK1203100393 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Commentary by Duong Quang Minh]

[Text] The UN Security Council recently adopted a resolution on the Cambodian issue in which the council

expressed its deep concern over UNTAC's [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] recent report that the presence of a small number of foreign soldiers in the State of Cambodia's Armed Forces constitutes a violation of the Paris agreement. The council also stressed the need for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign advisers or military personnel from Cambodia.

At the latest meeting of the Supreme National Council on Cambodia [SNC], Mr. Akashi also reiterated the so-called question of three Vietnamese regarded by UNTAC as foreign forces in Cambodia. State of Cambodian members of the SNC promptly rejected this allegation at the SNC meeting, saying that the three persons mentioned by UNTAC cannot belong to a foreign force in Cambodia because, according to the results of an investigation conducted by the State of Cambodia, two of these three persons were born in Cambodia and their parents were also born in Cambodia. As for the third person, he is an immigrant.

At the aforementioned meeting, the Vietnamese ambassador accredited to the SNC also affirmed that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam withdrew all its army volunteers and other military experts, advisers, and personnel from Cambodia in September 1989 and has since never brought them back into Cambodia under any form.

It should be recalled that our troop withdrawal was undertaken openly and with great care. This fact was witnessed by a large number of observers from many countries and reporters from scores of news agencies and radio and television stations in Cambodia. Even the U.S. Government was also compelled to accept this fact. At his press conference in Paris on 18 July 1991, the then U.S. secretary of state, Mr. Baker, also stated that the United States acknowledged that Vietnam had pulled out all of its troops from Cambodia. It is the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia that created conditions for the 23 October 1991 signing of the Paris agreement on Cambodia.

Over approximately the past year and a half, many more acts of goodwill have been performed. For instance:

- The State of Cambodia has placed the spirit of national reconciliation and peace above all and has scrupulously complied with the Paris agreement on Cambodia.
- Vietnam has always tried its best to join with other parties concerned in promoting the implementation of the Paris agreement in accordance with its schedule so as to have at an early date a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia which is friendly toward all nations, including its neighbors, thus contributing to peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

With regard to the question of foreign armed forces in Cambodia, it is UNTAC and Prince Sihanouk who have on several occasions affirmed that there is no proof of

Vietnamese troops remaining in Cambodia. However, over approximately the past year and a half, countless nonsensical things have occurred in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge faction has refused to implement one article after another of the Paris agreement when they found them unfavorable. Their refusal to turn in any of their weapons and discharge any of their soldiers has revealed their machinations behind this move. Machinations apart, they are now plunging into action. Evidence of the Khmer Rouge launching attacks on a not inconsiderable number of positions manned by the UNTAC force is still there. Not a few UNTAC personnel have been arrested while on duty and threatened by the Khmer Rouge with execution. So far, the number of UNTAC aircraft hit by ground fire has amounted to over 20. The number of UNTAC personnel wounded by land mines planted by opposition forces has also reached the two-digit figure. Then, who could guarantee that UNTAC casualties caused by the Khmer Rouge would not increase in the period ahead?

What about the Khmer Rouge's attitude toward the State of Cambodia? They advocate using military force to carry out land grabbing, undermine the economy, sabotage roads and bridges, and send commandos to urban areas to cause disturbances.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, the Khmer Rouge continue to pursue their policy of inciting national hatred, killing Vietnamese residents, and slanderously charging that Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia. And following a pattern, every time when they have committed another crime or made another step further in sabotaging the Paris agreement, they have concocted a story to slander Vietnam. Western newsmen have observed that slandering Vietnam is one of the Khmer Rouge's tricks to deny their crimes, mislead the public, and pave the way for new actions. These actions are nothing other than opposing the implementation of the Paris agreement, and using force to usurp power in the hope of reinstalling their rule over the Cambodian people.

Having once witnessed the unprecedented genocidal crime of the Khmer Rouge while they were still in power in Cambodia, progressive mankind now has sufficient ground to worry about the Khmer Rouge's actions against the Paris agreement and, consequently, affirms the need to guarantee the implementation of the Paris agreement in accordance with its schedule. Progressive mankind is expecting a truly objective and fair attitude from the UN Security Council in solving international problems, including the Cambodian issue.

Vietnam's stance over the UN Security Council's 8 March resolution—which was aired by the spokesman for the Vietnamese foreign ministry at a meeting with local and foreign newsmen on 9 March—is that the 8 March resolution of the UN Security Council as well as an UNTAC report equating those scrupulously implementing the Paris agreement on Cambodia with those

sabotaging this agreement are not objective and this will only encourage new acts of sabotage.

Along with the UNTAC report, the fact that the resolution of the UN Security Council regards those civilians living lawfully in Cambodia as a foreign force and demands their expulsion, thus driving their families asunder, runs counter to those conventions on human rights already passed by the United Nations.

Embassy in Cambodia Condemns Incident

BK1203063493 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] On 11 March, the SRV Embassy accredited to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC] sent a note to the SNC, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], and the Foreign Ministry of the State of Cambodia, reminding them of the Khmer Rouge's brutal massacre of Vietnamese residents in Siem Reap on 10 March 1993.

Vietnam strongly condemns the Democratic Kampuchean faction's brutal killing of these Vietnamese residents who were earning an honest living in Cambodia.

Vietnam urgently requests that the United Nations and those countries and parties which are signatory to the Paris agreement, the UNTAC, the SNC, the State of Cambodia, and the world community to take urgent, drastic, and resolute measures to avert such bloody actions by the Democratic Kampuchean faction.

Foreign Ministry Holds News Conference

BK1203120793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] This afternoon in Hanoi, Le Mai, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, held a press conference on the SRV Foreign Ministry statement condemning the killing of dozens of Vietnamese fishermen living in Siem Reap Province of Cambodia. Many newsmen from international and national mass media agencies attended the conference.

Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai emphasized that the massacre of dozens of Vietnamese residents in Siem Reap by the Khmer Rouge on 10 March was a pre-planned act. Even Khmer Rouge Spokesperson Mak Ben has publicly said that.

The massacre occurred 10 days after UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] announced the so-called existence of foreign armed forces in Cambodia and two days after the UN Security Council issued a resolution on this issue. That proves that the Khmer Rouge seized an opportunity which was favorable to them to commit their massacre of Vietnamese residents. Wrong conclusions regarding the Cambodian situation are definitely not beneficial to the settlement of the Cambodian issue under the Paris Agreement; they only create conditions for the Khmer Rouge to continue their

policy of transforming Cambodia into killing fields, as when they were in the authority.

This terrible massacre of Vietnamese residents in Siem Reap occurred when Cambodia already has the Paris Agreement and UN has the UNTAC force there to supervise the implementation of the agreement. Obviously, this is an action that challenges the public and the international community, which are striving for a Cambodian nation of peace, national conciliation, and the prevention of the return of the genocidal regime.

After answering questions from many pressmen, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai called on the public to condemn the crime of the Khmer Rouge faction and the international community to stop them from committing new criminal acts.

Paper Condemns Paris Agreement 'Saboteur'

BK1203054993 Hanoi VNA in English 0531 GMT 12 Mar 93

[All punctuation as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12—With its new criminal act of massacring 33 Vietnamese residents in Siem Reap on March 10, the saboteur of the Paris agreement, and peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, betraying the Cambodian nation's interests and undermining the Cambodian-Vietnamese friendship, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. [as received]

The paper goes on: 'Is it not by chance that the massacre took place immediately after the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) described three Vietnamese as 'foreign forces' in Cambodia, a claim endorsed by Resolution 810 of the UN Security Council. Any irresponsible and biased act at the present juncture will create the conditions for the Democratic Kampuchea faction to go farther in perpetuating against honest Vietnamese who have legally settled in Cambodia.'

The United Nations, the UNTAC and the Supreme National Council of Cambodia and concerned countries must take effective measures to stop the Democratic Kampuchea faction's criminal acts against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. The Vietnamese people call on the whole international community to strongly condemn Democratic Kampuchea's massacres of Vietnamese residents, and demand that the latter respect international laws and ensure personal safety and other legitimate rights of the Vietnamese residents who are legally living in Cambodia.'

Russia's Kozyrev Condemns KR 'Atrocities'

BK1203150393 Hanoi VNA in English 1331 GMT 12 Mar 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 12.—Russian Foreign Minister A. Kozyrev has sent a letter to Vietnamese Foreign

Minister Nguyen Manh Cam condemning the 'Democratic Kampuchea' faction's atrocities aimed at rousing racial hatred in Cambodia.

The letter, dated March 4, 1993, reads: 'I fully share your concern about Democratic Kampuchea's challenges to the Paris agreement on Cambodia and their serious violations of the elementary principles of international laws. Rousing racial discrimination and hatred is extremely dangerous and can cause unpredictable consequences.

'The terror campaign launched by the 'Khmer Rouge' [KR] against Vietnamese residents in Cambodia and the exaggeration of the issue of 'Vietnamese refugees' are aimed at forcing Cambodia to apply a policy for racial purging causing enmity and violence—a characteristic of the dark period when the Pol Pol clique was in power in Cambodia.

'That policy can cast doubt on the outcome of the solution process in Cambodia and the prospect of peace there. Racial discrimination will inevitably make it impossible for the people of different ethnic groups of a country to live in harmony as well as for the peoples of different countries to promote friendly and peaceful relations in the region in the post-confrontation period.

'True to the objectives of the political solution in Cambodia based on national harmony, Russia resolutely condemns the unconstructive policy of the 'Democratic Kampuchea' faction's leadership and their acts of violence prompted by racial enmity. We are for the protection of the rights of ethnic minority groups having different religions and languages. We believe that the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on Cambodia contain no small capabilities in this aspect.

'We are convinced that those who have carried out acts of 'racial purging' of who have ordered such acts taken must bear full personal responsibility for their acts.

At the same time we think that it is necessary for the parties to the solution process to adopt a firm attitude and exercise proper restraint towards provocative acts, particularly at the present moment when the political process sponsored by the United Nations is entering the final decisive stage.

'We hold that it is necessary to raise at international conferences and also at the U.N. forum the question of how to stop the persecution of people anywhere because of their racial background and struggle to have the relevant documents and resolutions passed. We hope to have Vietnam's understanding and cooperation in this cause. If necessary, we are prepared to have bilateral exchange of views on these matters'.

Television Reviews TAP CHI CONG SAN

BK1103104993 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Summary] "The March issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries many articles on youth-related work, education and training, and culture and art."

In his article entitled: "The Question of Youth—The Center of The Humanity Strategy," Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, analytically discussed the following two main points of the issue:

- "1. Why is youth-related work described as the center of the humanity strategy?
- "2. Some major reflections in the youth-related policy and the basic contents of youth-related work in the new situation at present."

This is followed by an article by Ho Duc Duet, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, titled: "Youth-Related Work in The Present Stage," pointing out some interesting matters concerning the orientations for and the basic contents of youth-related work in the present situation."

Then came an article by Pham Tat Song, deputy head of the party Central Committee Science and Education Department, entitled: "Education Is the Foundation of the Humanity Strategy," discussing the importance of education and viewing it as the foundation of the humanity strategy.

In the culture and art section, the journal carries an article by the editorial staff: "Firmly Grasp the Guiding Thought of the Party on Culture and Art in the Years to Come."

The article "reviews the cultural and artistic situation since our country first made public its cultural platform in 1943" and "strikingly points out the significance of the activities of the seventh Party Central Committee's fourth plenum aimed at doing away with those negative phenomena emerging in our country's cultural and artistic activities over the past few years and to actively prepare conditions for vigorous cultural development in Vietnam during the period toward the end of the nineties."

Also contained in this issue are: an article by Che Lan Vien on the position of literature; an article by Huu Mai on the author's reflections on genuine perfection; an article by Tran Ngoc Trien on culture and development in Vietnam; an article by Thu Linh on cultural activities in the market mechanism; and an article by Tran Dac on Vietnam's motion pictures with folk culture.

Politburo Member Vu Oanh Visits Thai Binh

BK1103085193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] On 9 March, Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the Party Central Committee's Political Bureau, visited Thai Binh province to study its agriculture-based economic development, the welfare of its peasants, and its rural development, especially matters related to political, social, and mass organizations.

While surveying the situation in Dong Hung district and in other localities, Comrade Vu Oanh paid attention to the assignment of cadres to concurrently take charge of various duties at many villages and agricultural cooperatives. He said this must be done in such a way as to ensure the streamlining of staff personnel while maintaining production in conformity with the new managerial mechanism.

Comrade Vu Oanh fully agreed with the ideas of retaining agricultural cooperatives in the multisectoral economic mechanism and making their scope of production and their production organization more diverse and extensive. The comrade also urged that, while promoting the growth of the multisectoral economic sector, grassroots party organizations should come up with managerial methods capable of securing the source of revenue, and getting hold of people engaged in various businesses and support services in the rural area in order to ensure revenue collection for the state budget.

Comrade Vu Oanh paid specific attention to building and organizing the personnel apparatus at villages, cooperatives, hamlets, neighborhoods, and mass organizations. He said they must be organized in such a way as to suit the new managerial mechanism in agriculture.

In Dong Hung district, personnel assignment is being carried out along the direction of having one cadre concurrently in charge of many duties. In certain villages, party committee secretaries are concurrently village headmen. Meanwhile, the chairmen of certain village people's party committees concurrently assume the duty as heads of village cooperatives or vice versa, depending on their abilities and the prestige they enjoy among the people. Party committee members, cadres, and various mass organizations such as the Youth Union, the Women's Union, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Peasants Association, and the War Veterans Association have also to concurrently take charge of other works of the local administration and of cooperatives. At the village level, there are hamlet leaders. Anyone elected as secretary of a party chapter will be appointed by the village concerned as hamlet chief and production unit leader.

Only by so doing can we have a compact working apparatus, increase our operating capacity, reduce expenses that are allowance-related, and stay closer to the people.

Vo Van Kiet Visits Quang Ninh Province 8 Mar

BK1103080793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 93

[Text] On 8 March, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong paid a visit to Quang Ninh province, where they discussed various socioeconomic issues to be carried out by the province in 1993.

After hearing a briefing given by local representatives and the views expressed by various ministries and sectors under the central authority, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong spoke, hailing Quang Ninh for having managed to stand firmly on its own feet despite the challenges of the new economic system and for having gradually surged forward to achieve tangible results and make progress in certain fields of activity. However, Quang Ninh should strive to promptly overcome its shortcomings and residual difficulties, of which employment stands out as the most pressing issue for various localities, especially for various townships. Wasteful use of natural resources and the destruction of the environment continue to exist while efforts to maintain public order and security along the coastline are still weak.

Contributing his views to the local authority, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet strikingly pointed out that Quang Ninh is the hub of the regional economic center and that it is endowed with many advantages that cannot be found in other localities. If Quang Ninh knows how to seize opportunities and draw up plans to effectively exploit its advantages, it is certain that in 1993 the province will be able to effect a vigorous socioeconomic change.

When dealing with specific issues, the prime minister urged that the province should first pay attention to carrying out planning for the infrastructure, the habitat, and the environment. From this general planning, the province should decide a course for its industrial, trade, and tourist development in the direction of carrying out renovation in both production organization and in the structure of occupations and products in order to help build Hanoi, Haiphong, and Quang Ninh into a regional economic center—which should be strong economically and in terms of national defense—with Quang Ninh being its potential gateway.

The province should look further ahead toward readjusting and carrying out planning for the Hon Gai, Cam Pha, and Bai Chay townships in order to meet present and long-term requirements for developing these townships into a northern economic center. This would include a large industrial complex containing the country's largest seaport, Cai Lam, the construction of which is still underway, with the Ha Long Bay—one of the wonders of the world—and with a position which should be important both politically and in terms of national defense.

The prime minister emphasized: Unemployment is now the most pressing issue for Quang Ninh province. Along with effectively handling the central government's fund for job creation, the province should expand its various forms of training and job recommendations, develop commodity production through small-size projects, and help everyone create jobs by

themselves. In addition, the proper exploitation of empty plots of land, bare hills, and offshore islands is also a positive, very suitable way for Quang Ninh to solve its unemployment problem. The province should care for the cultural life of its miners—those who are working in a most arduous industry—with a high sense of responsibility.

Australia

Press 'All But Unanimous' for Conservatives*BK1203041893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0233 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[Text] Sydney, March 12 (AFP)—Australian newspapers were all but unanimous Friday in advising voters to support the conservative opposition against the government of Labor Prime Minister Paul Keating in Saturday's general election. Editorialists agreed that the most important question was economic reform—in particular of the labour market—and that Liberal Party leader John Hewson could best achieve it. Most gave Labor credit for achievements during ten years in office, and Rupert Murdoch's flagship THE AUSTRALIAN pointed to "a distinct lack of enthusiasm" among voters for Hewson.

He had "yet to prove his political maturity or to display the persuasive powers or judgement of a leader who can carry the nation on a difficult agenda," the paper said. "In personal terms, his election would be a gamble."

But even Murdoch's large-circulation Sydney tabloid TELEGRAPH-MIRROR—the only metropolitan paper to support Keating—conceded that Australia's one million unemployed "are entitled to turn their back on a party that has inspired their misery."

The strongest endorsement for Hewson came from the FINANCIAL REVIEW, which argued that "micro-economic reform has almost stalled over the past year." The business daily said "the government seems unable seriously to tackle the issue of labour market reform," and described the proposals on micro-economic reform with which Keating began his campaign for re-election as "a restatement of very modest initiatives."

Economic reform, the paper went on, was more important than the two issues that dominated the campaign—unemployment and Hewson's proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST)—and the opposition had "a clear and compelling plan" to implement it.

The TELEGRAPH-MIRROR granted that the opposition "offers structural change that is capable of delivering sustainable job growth." But, it said, Keating should not be blamed for the world recession, nor for Australia's "ruinous debt" which was caused by greedy bank managers.

The paper said Labor had "fought and won the battle against inflation"—now 0.3 percent a year—praised Keating's "vision and courage", and noted he had not had a chance to prove himself since seizing the Labor party leadership 15 months ago.

The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD agreed that it was Keating's "misfortune to have taken the reins too late" and said Labor had "demonstrated that it can govern responsibly." But it argued that Hewson had united the Liberals after a decade of debilitating rivalry between unsuccessful former leaders and said the contest with

Keating had revealed "two very intelligent and tough-minded men." "Whoever wins tomorrow, we will have a prime minister who will lead, not follow," the paper said. It favoured Hewson because his "commitment to a faster pace of structural reform of the economy and to deregulation of the labour market will make the economy more efficient and boost jobs in the long run."

The biggest-selling daily in the country, Melbourne's HERALD-SUN took up the same theme under the headline "It's Time for a Bold Step." It too acknowledged that the opposition and its policies were untested, but said the interests of the country demand bolder, more decisive steps than Labor was willing to take.

Melbourne's other main daily, THE AGE, said the new government should continue the transformation of the economy begun by Labor, but argued that a conservative victory would best serve that goal.

The CANBERRA TIMES said Labor had lost "the reforming energy" of the early years under Keating's predecessor Bob Hawke, while a Hewson government would push reforms energetically, quickly, and coherently.

Conservatives 'Strongly Favored' in Polls*BK1203075793 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT
12 Mar 93*

[By Jack Taylor]

[Text] Sydney, March 12 (AFP)—The conservative coalition led by former economics professor John Hewson is now strongly favoured to defeat the Labor government of Prime Minister Paul Keating in the general election here Saturday. Although recent polls still indicated a close finish, private polling by both parties suggested the coalition is ahead in key marginal seats in three states: Queensland, West Australia and South Australia.

While Labor support is said to be holding up in New South Wales and Victoria, it appeared unlikely the party could win enough in these eastern states to avoid defeat. Most published polls tend to reflect national trends instead of the swings and moods in the marginals in which the election outcome will be determined. Party officials on both sides are now privately—and in some cases not so privately—tipping a coalition win as the most likely outcome, although nobody suggests it is a certainty.

Queensland state Labor premier Wayne Goss angered Keating this week by airing his pessimism and warning that up to five Labor seats could be lost in his state.

Another sign of anxiety is that while Keating says there is a chance of victory, his rhetoric recently has concentrated on warning the electorate of the consequences of not voting Labor. However, all the polls still indicate a much higher than usual percentage of undecided voters even in the last week of the campaign.

Some analysts say because of this it is impossible to predict the outcome accurately and that when forced to make up their minds, these voters will opt for "the devil they know", Keating, rather than the devil they don't.

Voting in Australian elections is compulsory. This election is peculiar because a great many people, if not the overwhelming majority, will be voting not for whom they like best, but for whom they dislike least.

It has also been a contest in which both Keating and Hewson have emphasised only negatives: the 15 percent goods and services tax (GST) Hewson plans to introduce and record unemployment respectively. While Keating is generally disliked for being perceived to have started a recession, Hewson is feared for his pledge to bring in the GST and slash government spending by 10 billion dollars (seven billion U.S.). Unemployment benefits, for instance, will be targeted and some government agencies or bodies will be streamlined. Other casualties include the Australian Broadcasting Corporation for which Hewson has vowed there will be a 10 percent funding cut, which means 50 million dollars less.

Hewson refused in a radio interview Friday to promise that no jobs would be lost in spending cuts, but insisted that jobs would be transferred to the private sector. "We can put in place policies from day one that will create jobs and take pressure off the labor market and that's what we've demonstrated in our plan," he said.

At Keating's last press conference before the poll, he urged Australians to vote against the GST and for job creation by retaining Labor. "They can vote for a GST or they can vote for jobs because they can't have both," Keating said. But he said he did not believe voters would accept divisive coalition policies, such as dismantling the health service and "taking industrial relations back to the 19th century.

Papua New Guinea

Parliament Speaker Forms People's National Party

*BK1203074993 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] A new political party has been formed in Papua New Guinea. The People's National Party, formed on the floor of the Papua New Guinea Parliament, has as its leader the speaker of parliament and member for the National Capital District, Bill Skate.

Mr. Skate has claimed that his party has 11 members among the 109 members of Parliament. Now, correspondent in Port Moresby, Sean Dorney, reports the new party appears to be made up of members elected as

independents in Papua New Guinea's general election last year. Dorney says the People's National Party members come from both the government and opposition factions in Parliament.

Our correspondent reports that the formation of the new party is not related to the troubles in the Pangu Party whose founder and former leader, Sir Michael Somare, quit this week after 26 years with Pangu. Sir Michael is now sitting with the Papua New Guinea opposition as an independent backbencher.

Solomon Islands

PM Seeks International Review of Bougainville

*BK1103090893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0800 GMT 11 Mar 93*

[Text] Solomon Islands Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni has signaled his intention to put the crisis on Papua New Guinea's [PNG] troubled island of Bougainville on the international agenda. Mr. Mamaloni told parliament Bougainville was no longer an internal matter for PNG. He said he regarded those fleeing the four years of strife on their war-torn island as refugees and was proud of Solomons' role in providing them with humanitarian assistance.

The statement came the same day as the Geneva-based United Nations Human Rights Commission passed a resolution sponsored by Solomon Islands forcing PNG to recommence negotiations with the people of Bougainville and requesting access to the island for a UN fact-finding mission. Mr. Mamaloni cited the Australian-owned Panguna Copper on Bougainville as the cause of the conflict and highlighted Australia's military assistance to PNG as a contributing factor.

Warns of 'Explosive' Crisis

*BK1203075693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 12 Mar 93*

[Text] Solomon Islands Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni has warned that the future security and harmony of the whole South Pacific region was under threat because of the conflict on Papua New Guinea's Bougainville Island.

Mr. Mamaloni told the Solomons parliament that the conflict has reached a very dangerous and explosive level. He said Solomon Islands had always assisted Papua New Guinea in finding a peaceful solution to the Bougainville crisis, but he pointed out that the assistance had not always been appreciated because of mistrust and misunderstanding.

